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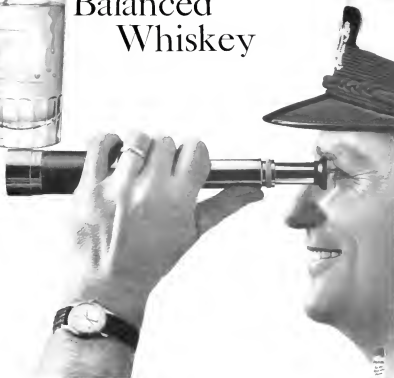


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Center Line Road ▶

During Lane Buck's Little Le Mans, small economy cars break for the lead. For more on this Connecticut course, with its unique events and rare purpose, turn to page 15.

Photograph by Richard Mork

Next week



▶ The college football story continues, with on-the-spot reports of the big games and top stars—like Notre Dame's George Igo—plus action shots in color and black and white.

▶ The debut of Wilt Chamberlain highlights the new pro basketball season. Jerome Tux preview all the NBA teams and Wilt's coming duel with the Celtics' Bill Russell.

▶ They see action-packed football in Canada and Australia, too. We tell the story of U.S. stars who go north—and in full color—of the wild, rugged game played down under.

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Contents

OCTOBER 19, 1959 Volume 11, Number 16

- 20 **Double Delight for Dallas**
Kenneth Rudeen reports on an exciting football weekend deep in the heart of Texas
- 24 **Spectacle: A View from the Field**
Football action at shoulder-pad level; a hand-off, a fumble, a skirt around end—photographed in color
- 30 **A New Kind of Series**
The talent was thin, but the thrills were thick and the Dodgers won because they couldn't fold
- 34 **'Twas Saint Crespian's Day**
Europe and Ernest Hemingway bend their gazes on the crowning horse race of the Paris season
- 39 **Royal Swings and Golfing Kings**
Sweden's Gustav and Belgium's Baudouin display their prowess on green and fairway
- 48 **Racing for Safety**
Connecticut's ingenious road track at Leas Rock also serves as a laboratory for highway drivers
- 63 **Three Men on a Horse**
A trio of smooth-talking men have a lot to do with the monetary success of America's top jockeys
- 66 **You Have Rights under the Rules**
The Rules of Golf seem like a straitjacket to some, but Joe Dey insists they can be a help, too
- 80 **When You See This, Act!**
The bird band is a vital aid to science. Gilbert Cant tells you why, and what to do if you find one

The departments

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 11 Scoreboard | 62 Charles Goren |
| 14 Football's 4th Week | 63 Horse Racing |
| 18 Coming Events | 66 Golf |
| 33 Wonderful World | 76 Tip from the Top |
| 42 Events & Discoveries | 78 Nature |
| 56 Pro Football | 93 19th Hole |
| 60 Food | 96 Pat on the Back |

Acknowledgments on page 12

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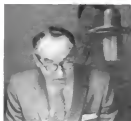
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MEMO from the publisher

HIGH among the contributions of Charles Goren to bridge have been his efforts on behalf of the kibitzer. By his own urbane demeanor at the table, whether as a tolerant player or discreet spectator, he has set an example for all to follow. The result has served to raise the kibitzer from depths of unendurability to comparative heights of respectability. This Sunday afternoon over the ABC-TV network, **SPORTS ILLUSTRATED's** Contributing Editor on cards will be demonstrating the fine art of kibitzing at its highest level as he presides over a weekly half-hour series called *Championship Bridge with Charles Goren*.

The program will consist of games played in a set match between pairs of bridge champions, all *Life Masters* by reason of their tournament victories. From the soundproof sanctity of an observation room Goren explains and criticizes the unrehearsed evolution of the play. "This," he says, "is kibitzing, and I'm all for it and always have been—as long as it doesn't disturb the players."

Goren's qualifications for discussing the performance of *Life Masters* in their presence are in a class by themselves. For among other distinctions in bridge, he has for years been far ahead of his nearest rival in the number of master points he has earned. He is indeed the "master" of the *Life Masters*, and his total points now number around 6,000. "Exactly how many?" I asked a few days ago when he returned from Europe. (A U.S. delegate to the World Bridge Federation, he had been working on plans for the first World Bridge Olympiad



LIFE MASTERS' MASTER

scheduled for next spring in Italy.)

"How many?" Goren replied. "I honestly can't say until I have a chance to see my mail. The American Contract Bridge League sends a postcard each time it officially adds to your total. And I'd left for Europe before I heard from the last tournaments I played." Whatever his present total of points, Goren's lead is a strong one, and no competitor is likely to be trumping it for a good many years.

A television veteran, Goren mentioned that his only difficult moments in the new series come on those rare occasions when he is obliged to discuss an error by one of his fellow experts. "Even *Life Masters*," he said, "like major leaguers, sometimes throw to the wrong base."

Let 'em throw—and now those of us with lower fielding averages can look forward to two good chances a week to learn from Goren what the right base is: first in **SPORTS ILLUSTRATED**, second on television.

Arthur Murphy

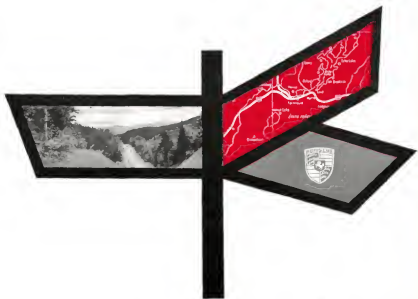
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Jimmy Jemai's
HOTBOX



THE QUESTION: *Is hunting for pleasure a cruel sport?*



**GOVERNOR
 WILLIAM A. EGAN**
Juneau, Alaska

I was an ardent hunter until, at 13, I accidentally shot myself. Today, due to that or maturity I could not shoot animals for pleasure. Personally, I think it's a cruel sport to shoot mouse or even the 12-foot Kodiak bears just for pleasure.



WM. ROCKEFELLER
*President, ASPCA
 NYC, New York*

When the alternative is starvation of thousands of deer in winter, it's more cruel to let them suffer. The timber wolf and mountain lion used to keep the balance in deer herds. Is nature's cruel law of survival preferable to hunting?



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NOTES continued



LEWIS COTLOW
*Documentary film
producer
New York City*

Yes, I've hunted for 20 years, but with a camera. I've "shot" all the big animals at every close range. They will not attack unless you provoke them or do something foolish to make them charge, or if they are with their young.



GOVERNOR J. HUGO ARONSON
Helena, Mont.

No. We don't think it is cruel to slaughter our livestock for food. There are more wild animals in Montana than humans. We are trying to get the Governor's Conference for Glacier National Park in 1969. I can promise the best hunting and fishing.



KATHRYN GRAVENS
*Author and radio
commentator
New York City*

No. My ancestors in Texas hunted for the pleasure of survival. The Comanches and most wild beasts are gone, but on my land are wolves, coyotes, rattlesnakes, rats, rabbits, squirrels and great plagues of other destructive varmints.



HAROLD T. THOMAS
*President, Rotary In-
ternational
Auckland, New Zealand*

No. I don't think I'm being cruel to hunt animals. When the herds get too large some animals must be shot so the majority can live. Also, all over the world, particularly in Africa, it is the hunters who do most for animal conservation.



S. Q. WONG
Premier of Malaya, Singapore

In my humble opinion, it is not. There is not the cruelty that those who are opposed to hunting say there is. Shooting tigers, lions, leopards and wild pigs is not considered cruel by the very persons who claim deer hunting is.



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Photograph by Art Shay

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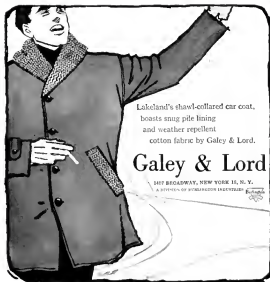
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JOHN CLARK ESQUE, 68-year-old advertising executive from Indianapolis, outdoors and outplayed J. Watson Brown of Manassas, N.J., 5 and 1 for his second National Seniors Amateur golf championship, at Memphis.

PHIL JILL, veteran California speedster, driving an MG, shattered six sports car records at Bonanza Flats, Utah. Records ranged from the flying mile, at 241.5 mph, to the flying 10 miles, at 191 mph.



ELSA KONRADE, 15, with brother John, set eight of nine Australian world swim records approved by International Swimming Federation. Elsa's records were in 100- and 1,500-meter, 880- and 1,650-yard freestyle.

BONKER C. WHALE, dog owner, trainer and handler, led his pointer Eltona Jungle to a 3rd National Pleasant Shooting-dog Trophy at Baldwinville, N.Y. So good was Eltona Jungle, judges refused to pick a runner-up.



MRS. W. CARBETT captured powerful British golf team to victory against continental rivals in women's European championship at Wentworth, England. Team will form basis of British 1960 Curtis Cup squad.

MARTIN FORTER, auto racer from California, left Maryland's Rex White behind in race at Fresno, Calif., increased his season total to 1,858 points, captured the NACAR short-track title by two points over White.



CHRIS CHATAWAY, famed British runner who paced Roger Bannister in first four-minute mile, later broke the four minutes himself, last week ran on Conservative ticket and was elected to the House of Commons.



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FOOTBALL'S 4TH WEEK

by MERVIN HYMAN



After four weeks of solid combat, college football began to take on a lively new look. While perennial powers sadly licked their wounds, a new cast of characters sneaked into prominence. In the Midwest, Oklahoma and Ohio State each nursed two defeats, and Northwestern and Purdue, not too long ago the host scrappers of the Big Ten, became the teams to beat. In the East, twice-beaten Army and Navy lost irretrievable ground to Penn State and Syracuse among the independents, while in the Ivy League Dartmouth and Princeton were no longer the bully boys. Instead, unbeaten Penn, Cornell and Yale were regarded as most likely to succeed. In the Southwest, undefeated Texas and Arkansas took the play away from TCU and SMU, the preseason favorites. In the West, USC, after years in the depths of the late Pacific Coast Conference, was back in the driver's seat. Only in the South, where LSU and Mississippi were still rolling along and Georgia Tech had moved up, were things near normal.

THE MIDWEST

The Big Ten was shuddering and shaking all over, but out of the organized confusion came one indisputable fact: it would take a combination of skill and luck to win the championship.

Unbeaten Northwestern, pushed around by Minnesota's bulky line and misuing Quarterback Dick Thornton, barely escaped with its life and a 6-0 victory. Scrappy Sophomore Bob Eickhoff finally picked the faltering Wildcats up in the fourth quarter, passing seven yards to End Paul Yanke for the winning touchdown.

Meanwhile, Purdue was breathing heavily down the necks of the subdued Wildcats. While the tenacious Boilermaker line stifled Wisconsin's running attack, forcing five fumbles, and rushing Pacer Dale Hackbart so badly that he had three losses intercepted, junior Quarterback Bernie Allen carried out Coach Jack Mollenkopf's prebattled plan to perfection. Throwing against Wisconsin's nine-man line, Allen, a fill-in for injured Ross Fichter, pitched for three touchdowns, and the Boilermakers won 21-0.

Iowa edged back into the race with an awesome display of power against Michigan State. The Hawkeyes, striking fast and often as Quarterback Olen Treadway had his best passing day (two touchdowns), ran down the meager-attacking Spartans 37-8.

Illinois, with scars regard for preseason predictors who blandly left them for dead, caught Ohio State with its usually reliable defense down and shocked the Buckeyes 9-0. The Illini defenders, led by Tackle Joe Rutgers, forced Ohio State's

Bob White to eat dirt most of the afternoon, while Mel Meyers left the Buckeyes gasping when he and Johnny Counts teamed up on a 73-yard touchdown pass.

Michigan, after six straight losses, wrigled out from under to beat Oregon State 18-7, and Indiana overwhelmed Marquette 33-13.

In other games Kansas edged Nebraska 10-3; Quarterback Gale Weidner led Colorado past Kansas State 20-17; Ohio U. beat Xavier 25-7; Bowling Green downed Western Michigan 34-0; Miami of Ohio suffered its first defeat in 26 Mid-American Conference games, bowing to Kent State 13-7. The top three:

1. NORTHWESTERN (4-0)
2. PURDUE (3-0-1)
3. IOWA (3-1)

THE SOUTHWEST

Caught flat-footed by two quick Oklahoma touchdowns in the opening period, Texas fought back gamely with its rabbit-footed sophomores and finally overtook the Sooners 19-12 to preserve its unbeaten streak (see page 21). The Longhorns went ahead 13-12 in the second quarter when veteran Rene Ramirez passed 11 yards to Larry Cooper, and Sophomore Jim Saxton led a 61-yard charge which ended in a scoring plunge by Fullback Mike Dowdle. Despite the efforts of Oklahoma's Fullback Prentice Gault, Texas held firm and put away the clincher on Mike Cotten's 61-yard pass-run play with classmate Jack Collins.

SMU's Don Meredith, who passes with Swiss-watch accuracy, was at his best against Missouri and helped the Mus-

4TH WEEK LEADERS

(NCAA statistics)

SCORING	TD	PAT	PEN.	PTS.	
Perry Atkins, N. Mex. State	9	1	0	55	
Phil Lavette, South Carolina	5	8	0	38	
George Fleming, Washington	3	7	3	34	
Bill Mathis, Clemson	5	4	0	34	
Alvin Haynes, N. Texas State	5	4	0	34	
RUSHING	N	YDS.	AVG.		
Perry Atkins, N. Mex. State	76	547	7.2		
Alvin Haynes, N. Texas State	41	378	9.2		
Tom Watkins, Iowa State	61	376	6.2		
PASSING	A	O	PCT.	YDS.	TD
Dick Norman, Stanford	53	52	55.9	439	5
Pete Hall, Marquette	51	48	52.7	493	2
Gale Weidner, Colorado	48	44	50.9	391	1
TOTAL OFFENSE	N	P	YDS.		
Dick Norman, Stanford	18	439	457		
Gale Weidner, Colorado	65	291	456		
Pete Hall, Marquette	-51	683	632		
TOTAL TEAM OFFENSE	PLAYS	YDS.	GAMES	AVG.	
North Texas State	262	1,604	4	401	
Iowa	218	1,178	3	393	
Syracuse	237	1,135	3	378	
TOTAL TEAM DEFENSE	PLAYS	YDS.	GAMES	AVG.	
Syracuse	134	280	3	93	
Pennsylvania	135	364	3	122	
USC	109	373	3	125	

BACK OF THE WEEK: Quarterback Bernie Allen pitched three scoring strikes, kicked three extra points to lead Purdue to convincing 21-0 win over Wisconsin.

tangs ran down the Tigers 23-2 (see page 21). Dandling and dodging gracefully out of the SMU spread, Meredith completed 10 out of 14 for 120 yards and two touchdowns and ran for four extra points.

Arkansas, making the most of its speed and tight pass defense, turned an interception and two fumbles into a 23-7 victory over Baylor; TCU held off Texas Tech 14-8; Texas A&M trounced Houston 28-6; Rice and Florida battled to a 13-13 tie. The top three:

1. TEXAS (4-0)
2. SMU (3-1)
3. ARKANSAS (4-0)

THE SOUTH

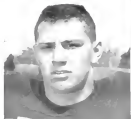
Rapidly gaining stature as an SEC dark horse, Georgia Tech gave its teeth-jarring defense some offensive help, and the Engineers defeated Tennessee 14-7 in a battle of unbeaten teams at Knoxville. While the ubiquitous Tech line was happily ripping nine jerseys off two Vol tailbacks, Fullback Tex Anderson, a reformed halfback who red-shirted last year, battered through the Tennessee middle for one touchdown and scored a second after taking a short pass from Quarterback Fred Brunelton.

As has been the case so often this year, LSU's defense held firm until the offense was ready to explode; then overmatched Miami suddenly found itself floundering on all sides. Billy Cannon crunched over from the five-yard line the first time LSU got the ball, but the attack slowed down until the third quarter when the Bengals perked up, thrashed the Hurricanes 27-3.

Halfback Jimmy Petrus set the tone with an 88-yard return of the opening kickoff, and Auburn, reaping the reward of a brutally rugged week of drills, pummeled Kentucky 33-0. But even more rewarding was the performance of sophomore Boldy Hunt, who may be the quarterback who will lead the Tigers back to prosperity.

Mississippi, grinding it out with the cold efficiency of a steam roller, battered Vanderbilt for a shocking 627 yards and flogged the poor Commodores 33-0.

North Carolina, beginning to find itself after an unfortunate start, had the answer



LINEMAN OF THE WEEK: Tackle Joe Ruten- made his 245-pound felt as he br' hard, backboneed stubborn Illinois line in surprise 0-0 shutout of Ohio State.

to South Carolina's tough defense which had held three lars in an average of 49.2 yards rushing. Tar Heel Quarterbacks Jack Cummings and Ray Farns passed for 140 yards (15 for 35) to triumph 19-6.

In other games Clemson hammered North Carolina State 24-0; Wake Forest beat Maryland 10-7; Mississippi State trounced Arkansas State 49-14; Georgia handled Hardin-Simmons 35-6; Alabama bunched Chattanooga 13-0. The top three:

1. LSU (14-0)
2. GEORGIA TECH (14-0)
3. MISSISSIPPI (10-0)

THE EAST

For weeks word had come rumbling out of New York State about the powerhouse that was Syracuse. And last Saturday, the mighty Orange unleashed its full fury to batter Navy in the muddy Oyster Bowl at Norfolk. Deploying one of a power-massed wing T, Syracuse tore into the Midfies at the outset behind the artful faking, passing and running of Quarterback Dave Sarette and never let up until the score was 32-6. Fullback Art Baker scored twice, once on a 65-yard run with an intercepted pass. Sarette himself earned one touchdown across and passed to Gerhardt Schwedes for another.

Outmanned by Penn State and outshelled by the officials, Army's paper-thin legions went down before Richie Lucas and the Nittany Lion 17-11. With ailing All-America Halfback Bob Anderson and End Don U'ry anchoring painfully from the sidelines, where they were joined by injured Halfback Steve Waldrop in the first quarter, the Cadets struggled manfully but Lucas was too much for them. The sprightly State quarterback ran, passed and defended with all the finesse of a pro, scoring both touchdowns. And when Army threatened, penalties cost them two long touchdown punts.

Penn followers, so critical of Coach Steve Selas last year, can go back to waving banners again. The improved Quakers, who may well turn out to be the best of the Ivies, find Princeton's single wing

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FOOTBALL'S 4TH WEEK continued



NEW FACES OF THE WEEK: Jack Collins (left) sealed Texas win over Oklahoma by racing 59 yards for TD after taking 11-yard pass; Tim Anderson filled Georgia Tech's fullback void, backed Tennessee line, scored passes, scored twice.

into defensive knots and rambled past the Tigers 18-0 for their third straight. Halfback Pete Schantz, a third-stringer, ran 23 yards on a double reverse and scored an end-zone pass from George Koval.

Yale and Cornell kept pace with Penn. The Elis beat Columbia handily 14-0; but Cornell waited until the last 24 seconds to pull out a 20-16 cliffhanger over Harvard. Dartmouth battled Brown to a 0-0 tie.

In other games, Pat's battery of Ivan Toney and Mike Ditka outmaneuvered Duke 12-0; Rutgers outlasted Calgate 15-12; Holy Cross beat Dayton 8-0; Boston College took Villanova 35-6; Bucknell upset Buffalo 26-21. The top three:

1. SYRACUSE (3-0)
2. PENN STATE (4-0)
3. PITT (3-1)

THE WEST

Notre Dame provided most of the punch as it shredded California 28-6, but the Bears got in their ticks during some last-period fumble. That action seemed to enliven the Californians and they quickly stomped 97 yards for their only touchdown. Notre Dame Quarterback George Izo made his first appearance of the season, played two minutes, threw a 26-yard scoring pass and then rested his delicate leg as he watched the remainder of the hounding game from the bench.

Richie Mayo's filled the air with 22 passes and his receivers pulled in 15 of them as the Air Force brushed aside Idaho 21-0. En route to their 14th straight decision without a loss, the Falcons also exhibited a productive ground attack built around Mike Quinn and George Pupleh.

Another air-minded team, Stanford, fell before Washington 10-0 in the first game ever played by the new Athletic Association of Western Universities. The Huskies' fine defenders stole four of Dick Norman's tosses to stall the Indians' offense.

Oregon exploited its new double wing, unleashed Willie West for three touchdown runs and trimmed San Jose State 35-12. The top three:

1. USC (3-2)
2. AIR FORCE (3-2)
3. WASHINGTON (4-0)

RED GRANGE PREDICTS

Michigan vs. Northwestern

Northwestern had its letdown against Minnesota last week and it isn't likely to happen again, even without Dick Thornton. Michigan lacks the strength to stop NORTHWESTERN.

Ohio State vs. Purdue

The Buckeye defense has been stuttering and State lacks a concentrated attack. Purdue, on the other hand, has a good line and a fine passer in Bernie Allen. PURDUE.

Wisconsin vs. Iowa

Don't sell the Hawkeyes short. Coach Forest Evashevski has plugged the gaps, and Oles Treadway has solved the quarterback problem. Wisconsin looked ragged the last time out, so I'll take IOWA.

Michigan State vs. Notre Dame

Notre Dame is getting help from its sophomores, and George Izo and Red Mack are back. State is still learning. No winner because this is my NBC-TV game this week.

LSU vs. Kentucky

It has to be LSU against anyone. Those three Bengal teams will simply outrun a Kentucky club which lacks defensive skill. LSU.

Auburn vs. Georgia Tech

This should be the battle of the day. Tech has a better offense, but I have a hunch that Auburn's defense will be able to handle the Engineers. AUBURN.

Syracuse vs. Holy Cross

Syracuse has the attack to go with a tremendous line, and Holy Cross may find itself overmatched. The Orange looks like the class of the East. SYRACUSE.

UCLA vs. California

This is one of those traditional games and the record sometimes means very little. But California appears too weak to test UCLA.

Oregon vs. Air Force

Both are unbeaten but Quarterback Richie Mayo's passing gives the Air Force the advantage. Oregon will be tough. However, my choice is the AIR FORCE.

USC vs. Washington

The Trojans are on the move again and I can't see Washington holding them in check for a full game. Line play will make the difference and a win for USC.

Texas vs. Arkansas

This could go either way. Texas has the speed to match Arkansas in the backfield and seems to be stronger up front. I'll stick with TEXAS.

LAST WEEK'S PREDICTIONS:
7 RIGHT, 3 WRONG
RECORD TO DATE: 36-15-1



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COMING EVENTS

October 16 to October 22
All times are E.D.T.

* Color television • Television • No tv or radio

Friday, October 16

HORSE RACING (continued)
Addis-Demo-Sealoe, trotters and paries, 2- and 3-year-olds, Washington, Pa.

HORSE SHOW
American Royal, Kansas City, Mo. (through Oct. 24)

Saturday, October 17

National Olympic Week by Presidential proclamation (through Oct. 24)

BASKETBALL exhibition
Palace Armies vs. New York Knicks (radio), Madison Sq. Garden, New York

* **Champion** at Boston, 5 p.m. (NBC)

* **Football** college

* Army at Duke, 2:45 p.m. (Mutual)

* Rutgers at Syracuse Tech, 6 p.m. at Wisconsin

* USC at Kentucky, 8 p.m. at Michigan

* **Baseball** at Washington State, 2:05 p.m.

* NBC-TV, ABC radio

* Indiana at Missouri

* Purdue at Ohio State

* SMU at Texas A.M.

* Tennessee vs. Alabama at Birmingham

* Texas vs. Arkansas at Little Rock, Ark. (N)

* Tulane at Mississippi

* USC at Washington

* **GOLF**

* All-Star Golf series, Player vs. Cutter, Indianapolis, 5 p.m. (radio) (live only) ABC

* **HOCKEY**

* Boston at Toronto

* New York at Montreal

* **HORSE RACING**

* The 4 Seasons, 4:00 p.m., Aqueduct, N.Y.

* CBS-TV, ABC radio

* Hawthorne Gold Cup, 4:00 p.m., Hawthorne, Ill.

* **Football**

* Addis-Demo-Sealoe, trotters and paries, 2- and 3-year-olds, Washington, Pa.

* **HORSE SHOW**

* American Royal, Kansas City, Mo. (through Oct. 24)

Sunday, October 18

AUTO RACING

* USAC Big Car championship, Phoenix, Ariz.

* USAC Formula Junior race, Watkins Glen, N.Y.

* **BASKETBALL** pro

* Detroit at Minneapolis, 2 P.m. (NBC)

* **FOOTBALL**

* Baltimore at Chicago Bears, CBS-TV, Mutual

* radio

* Chicago Cardinals at Cleveland, CBS, Sports Network

* Los Angeles vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee

* CBS

* Philadelphia at New York, CBS-TV and radio

* Pittsburgh at Washington, CBS

* San Francisco at Detroit, CBS

* **GOLF**

* World Championship Golf series, Sunnyside vs. Norberto, Fort Worth, 4:30 p.m. (NBC)

* **HOCKEY**

* Boston at Chicago

* Montreal at New York

* Toronto at Detroit

Monday, October 19

BOATING

* International Boat-A-Cadence, Krammer, Fla. (through Oct. 24)

Tuesday, October 20

HORSE RACING

* Hoag-Dragon-Burdie, 4:00 p.m., Aqueduct, N.Y.

Wednesday, October 21

BOATING

* Lake Mead Cup, international hydro, Las Vegas, Nev.

* **BOXING**

* J. Rodriguez vs. Lopez, welter, 10 rds., 10:00 p.m., Fla. (6 p.m. ABC)

* **HOCKEY**

* Toronto at New York

Thursday, October 22

HOCKEY

* Boston at Detroit

* Chicago at Montreal

* See World Racing

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DOUBLE DELIGHT FOR TEXAS

by KENNETH RUDEEN

**A big weekend in Dallas brought two sweet victories
in 24 hours against invading out-of-staters**

THEY'D FOUGHT and they'd fit and they'd scratched and they'd bit like the proverbial Kilkenny cats nearly every year since 1900, and now, just 18 seconds before half time in the 54th game of the series, the football team of the University of Texas threatened the goal line of the University of Oklahoma as menacingly as a goal line can be threatened. Behind 7-12, Texas had moved the ball against time and a passionately unwilling Sooner team to within a few inches of the line. On opposite sides of the field of the Cotton Bowl at Dallas the old Oklahoma master, Bud Wilkinson, and his sometime pupil but enemy for the day, Darrell Royal, tensed for the critical play. Up in the stands 75,581 people were experiencing heart palpitations that would have made frightening electrocardiograms.

It was a moment of moments in a Dallas football weekend that stood the town on its ear and shook it by the heels. Events marched toward it in fine dramatic order, with a Southern Methodist-Missouri game as an appetite-sharpening curtain raiser Friday night before the smash finale on Saturday. As expected, Friday's prelude focused on SMU's quarterback, Don Meredith; it was a one-man show and a good one.

While Meredith was honing his aim in practice at Dallas last week, Darrell Royal was grooming his undefeated, unscathed Longhorns for the annual go-for-broke effort against Oklahoma in an atmosphere of exuberance and expectation on the campus at Austin, 200 miles south.

A slender, not very tall man of 35, with a cleft chin, bold blue eyes and ruddy cheeks, Royal trotted into

the dressing room after the Thursday workout, whipped through a shower, changed his clothes and slipped into the rear seat of a crowded car that would hustle him to the Texas-Baylor freshman game that night at Waco, 90 miles away. He was a man in a hurry—was, is and always has been—and he fidgeted impatiently with his wristwatch on the long ride.

High up in the Baylor stands, Royal squirmed and concentrated on his blue-chip freshmen, and when a boy named Pat Culpepper scampered like a jack rabbit for a nice gain, he recalled that Pat had led his high school team in pregame prayer.

"He always prayed for the Lord to help them be good winners," Royal said with satisfaction. "That boy didn't even think about losing."

Obviously Royal doesn't want to think about losing, either; something in the way he said it gave the remark a depth of feeling that he apparently seldom displays in conversation. His dislike of emotional display is evidently deeply rooted in the struggles of his boyhood. Royal talks about those struggles without anger or self-pity, and the intent here certainly is not to paint a syrupy, Horatio Alger figure. But Royal did migrate with his family from the small town of Hollis, in the bleak southwest corner of Oklahoma, to California in the dust bowl days. He heard the sneering word "Okie" and did odd jobs and finally got fed up and hitchhiked back to live with his grandmother in Hollis. Among other things, he was able to play varsity high school football. They wanted to put him on the pee-wee team, he says, in California.

In a delicious twist of fate, Royal became a tremendous quarterback for Bud Wilkinson at Oklahoma, just after World War II when the fabulous Wilkinson era was just beginning. A journeyman assistant after his playing days, Royal was tapped for his first head coaching job by

continued

COLOR OF THE WEEK: TEXAS MAKES ITS POINT

Rising high above the pack of fallen linemen, Jerry Tilery, Oklahoma's right end, reaches to heaven in a valiant but futile effort to block Quarterback Bobby Layne's extra-point attempt after the first

Texas touchdown. The ball apparently hit Tilery's hand and barely wobbled over the crossbar. Orange-shirted Longhorns went on to defeat Oklahoma 19-12 before 75,581 fans in the Cotton Bowl in Dallas.

Photograph by John G. Zimmerman

Edmonton of the Canadian Football League and then had so-so seasons in two years as head coach at Mississippi State and one at Washington.

Texas fondly tell the story of how it rained in Austin for the first time in months on the day Royal signed his contract. And, in fact, the terrible Texas drought did end at the time when fate's best twist delivered Royal to the greatest rivals of Bud Wilkinson's Sooners. Parched Texas soil soaked up rain, and not long afterward Longhorn football fans, who had had a terrible drought of their own in the mid-1950s, began wetting parched lips with victory toasts.

In 1957, Royal's first Texas team won six games, lost four and tied one—surprisingly good in view of the previous year's miserable 1-9 record. Continued improvement last season brought seven victories, including a dazzling 15-14 decision over Royal's once beloved but now hostile Oklahoma. Royal began the 1958 campaign as a man of achievement; with warm, widespread backing, a contract reportedly calling for \$17,500 a year and a team blessed with more speed than a year ago, he continued to achieve with a vengeance. Nebraska fell 20-0, Maryland 26-0 and California 33-0, and there was

Texas rated No. 4 in the nation.

Admittedly, these were not superior opponents, but the Texas goal line had not been crossed and the orange victory lights that bathed the tall Tower, high above the red-tile roofs of the handsome campus buildings, looked as if they might shine on and on.

The excitement of winning, which seems to have a higher octane rating in Texas than anywhere else, was obvious in the looks and speech of deep-dyed fans like Crockett English, manager of the campus bookstore. English is one of a number of Texans who have been heard to say that football is a way of life, not merely an earnest avocation. Darrell Royal fits excellently into this pattern.

"Darrell brought the rain and he brought the victories, and we're grateful," English says.

Last Thursday, after Royal returned from that freshman game (won by Texas) he took a sleeping pill, but even so he awoke at 7 a.m. on Friday. At midmorning, seated behind a desk in his small, plain office in the fieldhouse, he gazed at an enormous pair of mounted horns—longhorn horns—and shaped an answer to a question about his coaching technique.

"I just try to do what comes natural," he said. "If it comes natural

and I feel good about it, I just do it. I live from day to day. I don't try to set up an objective for two years from now or anything like that.

"Except for technical football I seldom put any thought on what to say to the team before I get up and say it. There's an old saying that you can't kid a kid. I never have tried to fool any player and I don't think I could. I wouldn't dare do anything unless I felt it was natural."

Meanwhile in Dallas another Southwest Conference coach who favors the natural approach, at least in one important respect—the utilization of Don Meredith—was ready for Missouri. SMU Coach Bill Meek says of Meredith, "He's the best passer in the country as far as I'm concerned. If we've got a guy who can really throw that ball, we'll throw."

Before 33,000 in the Cotton Bowl on Friday night, the 21-year-old, 195-pound Meredith, a genuinely gifted athlete who can run and tackle effectively as well as pass superbly, did what came naturally. He passed for two touchdowns in SMU's 23-2 victory and altogether accounted for 120 yards on 10 completions in 14 attempts. He fired the first scoring pass at close range, with a Missouri tackler hanging onto his waist, and against spirited rushes by the Miss-

IOWA AIR RAID proves effective against inept Michigan State defense as End Don Norton (8) cuts toward goal line and rendezvous with ball. Play began with Quarterback Glen Tru-

way (extreme right) passing behind strong protection, ended with Norton taking ball between two State defenders and stepping into end zone for Iowa's second touchdown. Before



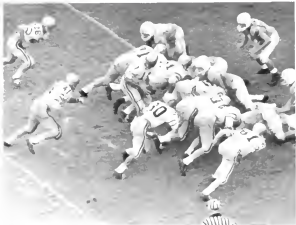
souri linemen demonstrated his celebrated coolness again and again. Behind Meek's spread formation he cruised back and forth, shaking off and faking off tacklers as he waited patiently for his receivers' patterns to unfold.

SMU's Friday night victory over Missouri put the state of Texas one up on the invaders, and Saturday afternoon hordes of Longhorn and Sooner fans streamed into Dallas for the battle of the Kilkenny cats to see whether or not the University of Texas could give the state its second win of the weekend. As in the past, a large and vociferous part of that horn-hooping, pennant-waving cavalcade was bent on the modern equivalent of getting a skinful and shooting up the town, though they no longer attempt to dismantle it.

At the kickoff the crowd simmered in its traditional highly charged state of mingled anticipation and apprehension. No need for them to worry if the players were up for the game; they always are, on historical principle. And right now, this year, Texas would defend its winning streak the best it knew how, or a little better. Oklahoma, for its part, considers it un-Oklahoman, and possibly illegal, to lose more than one game in the season—and the Sooners had already

continued on page 24

long afternoon was over, Trelorey had completed 14 of 24 passes for 174 yards and two touchdowns as Iowa won 27-20.



GEORGIA TECH DRIVE The second touchdown passes from Quarterback Fred Breaseale, 11, take-up from center and propels a hand off to Ted Anderson (41). The big Tech fullback smashed through line in a final drive, scoring touchdown which gave his team closely contested victory over Tennessee 14-7.

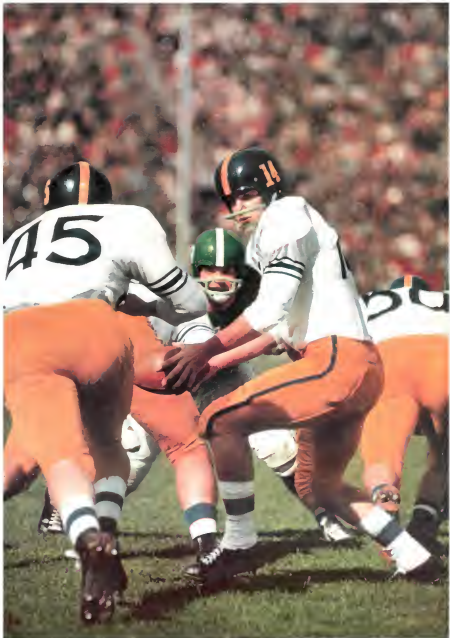


PRETTY PURDUE PLAY results in touchdown as Len Jardine jumps high together in a 22-yard pass from Bernie Allen in the first period of their game with Wisconsin. Earlier Jardine had taken a six-yard pass from Allen for Purdue's first touchdown. The Boilermakers scored once more to defeat Wisconsin 21-0.

Football at Eye Level

A MAN with two tickets on the 50-yard line for the big game is a proud and envied individual. He has the equivalent of two on the aisle, fourth row orchestra, for a musical smash like *Gypsy*. But this fortunate man will never be able to get right out onto the field to hear the whack of thundering lines and see the swift backs as if they were in his living room or note with clarity how joy, anguish, determination and surprise chase each other across the players' faces as the triumphs and misfortunes of the game make their respective marks. Actually, he might not want to be out on the field; referees have on occasion been blocked and trampled. But the camera loaded with color film can transport the spectator into the action with absolute safety, as it does on the following pages. We can almost reach out and touch the precise Pitt quarterback, Ivan Tonic (*opposite*), as he hands off behind a strong line charge. We see the fullback's route opening up before him, note the open-mouthed concentration of the green-helmeted Michigan State defender and view the stands as an abstract canvas splattered with blobs of color rather than a sea of distinct individuals in which we are immersed. For a scene as disarranged as the one adjacent is ordered, turn the page: there a fumble has occupied a dozen minds.

HAND-OFF Pitt Quarterback Ivan Tonic shoves the ball crisply but coolly to hard-driving back.







LOOSE BALL

UCLA men dive for fumble as desperate California player (blue helmet) stares helplessly.



BLOCK Georgia Tech's John Reed (68) takes out two Tennessee tacklers and springs Teammate Cal James for good gain.



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The clothes shown are: **Left**, 1-piece suit including shirt, T-shirt, \$4.98. 1-piece suit, \$10.98. **Center**, 1-piece suit, \$10.98. **Right**, 1-piece suit, \$10.98.

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FLEET LUIS APARICIO, TAGGED OUT BY MAURY WILLS ON ATTEMPTED STEAL, FOUND OUT EARLY THAT WHITE SOX COULD NOT

NEW SIGHTS AND SOUNDS

The World Series produced plenty of excitement in a fresh setting. The Dodgers won because they refused to crack

by ROY TERRELL

THERE WERE SOME who went away disappointed. No starting pitcher was able to go all the way; the fielding, on occasion, was shoddy; the home run, at times, appeared to have become obsolete. It was a World Series without a Babe Ruth or a Pepper Martin or a Lew Burdette.

In Chicago, some people felt that the White Sox had been intimidated by architecture, not beaten at baseball. The Los Angeles Coliseum was a travesty and a farce, a fine place to run 50 yards for a touchdown or a quarter mile for a gold medal but a totally inadequate setting in which to run 30 feet to catch a fly ball.

In Los Angeles there was only contempt for the American League. The

National League, they said, had at least four ball clubs which could have won the Series. The White Sox, touted for their speed and defensive magic and tight pitching, proved to be inferior in all three: the famed middle turned out to be a muddle. The one hitter on the ball club capable of moving the outfielders back was a National League castoff who had spent most of the season occupying an outsized section of the Pittsburgh Pirate bench. As for the Coliseum, why all the excitement now? It has been a well-publicized house of horrors to the Dodgers for two years.

Actually, especially for those who were there, it was a good Series, an exciting one, full of new sights and

sounds and names and faces. The four middle games were close, decided by a total margin of five runs. And the first and last, lopsided as they were, had something different: in one, the light-hitting Sox bashed the ball all over the park; in the other, the Dodgers, a threat to explode at the plate for five days, finally did.

Neither team was supposed to be great. The White Sox finished first in a weakened league, winning a pennant that in a Yankee off year went to the perennial runner-up almost by default. The Dodgers, inferior in muscle and over-all talent to both the Braves and Giants, survived because of amazing confidence and determination and a spirit that refused to accept defeat. The White Sox formula for success, applying constant pressure on the other team until it cracked, didn't work against the Dodgers because the Dodgers had been living with pressure all year. In the end, it



RUN ON CATCHER JOHN ROSEBORO'S ARM

was the White Sox who opened up and began to leak at the seams.

There were a few surprises. Luis Aparicio failed to come up with a couple of ground balls no one expected him to miss. Jim Landis failed to run down several long drives. But the Coliseum infield was bumpy and the White Sox outfielders weren't used to the glare of the sun bouncing off so many platinum-blond heads.

As for John Roseboro and the way he stopped White Sox base runners dead, Roseboro has been throwing out National League base runners with great regularity all year. His arm is quick and very strong and sometimes it is extremely accurate, too. And the Los Angeles pitchers, when it comes to holding runners on base, are among the best.

Otherwise, the Series ran according to form. The White Sox like to run, but only Landis and Aparicio have exceptional speed; it was not so surprising then that the Dodgers were better on the bases, man for man. Neal, Gilliam, Moon, Wills, Demeter, Hodges and Roseboro ran

continued



DODGER EXPLOSION IN SIXTH GAME WAS TRIGGERED BY DUKE SNIDER'S HOME RUN



STAR OF THE SHOW was Larry Sherry, (center from left), who won two games, saved two others. Here he relieves Johnny Podres to cut off White Sox rally in final game.

WORLD SERIES continued

all run, and run they did, stealing, taking the extra base, advancing on foul pops and short flies, forcing the White Sox into hurried throws and errors afield. Neither fate nor accident decreed that Dodger pinch hitters would produce while White Sox pinch hitters failed; Walter Alston made better moves than Al López because he had a far better bench. On the one hand there were Carl Furillo, Duke Snider, Chuck Essegan, Rip Repulski and Ron Fairly, on the other only Earl Torgeson and Billy Goodman, Jim McAnany and Norm Cash.

Larry Sherry and Maury Wills were not born the day the World Series began. Long before the season ended, Alston was describing the brash, confident rookie reliever as the best pitcher on his staff. And Wills, with his quickness and that exceptional arm, turned the Dodger infield into a thing of beauty the day he joined it. He does not deserve to

be called better than Aparicio after only two months, but Wills is from the same mold, and for the six days that counted he looked like the best.

Nellie Fox means a lot to the White Sox and he played well. But when compared with Charlie Neal, Fox has to come out second best. Neal has more speed, more range and vastly more power; he hit 41 home runs in two seasons and he hit a couple of big ones in the Series itself.

Drysdale, Craig and Podres were not as impressive as the White Sox pitchers, but Wynn and Shaw and Donovan didn't have Sherry to bail them out. The role of the relief pitcher in baseball becomes more important every year; with a good one you can win a pennant; with a great one, as Sherry seems destined to be, you can go even further than that.

It was a Series that left some indelible impressions. The magnificent catch by Landis on Gilliam's line drive into right center in the third game. The perfect play by the Dod-

gers in the eighth inning of the second game, a play which went with the quickness of sound from Al Smith's bat to Comiskey Park's left-field wall to Wally Moon's glove to Maury Wills to John Roseboro, who waited patiently at home plate for Sherry Lollar to arrive so that he might be tagged out.

There was Aparicio, thrown out stealing, and Aparicio, thrown out trying to stretch his single into two bases. And, of course, there was Aparicio reaching frantically for the ball hit by Furillo which hopped over his glove.

There was Ted Kluszcwski, standing motionless at home plate in the first game, watching his high fly ball drift toward the right-field stands, waiting until it dropped in for a home run before he even bothered to run. Klu making a diving, backhand stab of a line drive just outside first base, falling and rolling and coming up with the ball. Klu and the great depression he left in the earth when he had to slide into second base.

There was the uncanny way in which Norm Larker handled balls off the Coliseum screen. There was Chuck Essegan with his two pinch home runs, and the time, in the seventh inning of the last game, when Lollar finally threw a Dodger base runner out.

There was the brilliant color and almost unbelievable noise from the vast crowds which packed the Coliseum three straight days; there was the incongruous yet wonderful sound of the old University of Southern California football yell, a trumpet peal punctuated by a small city of people roaring "Charge!" There was the dark, gloomy look to Comiskey Park when the rain clouds gathered, and the discordant overlapping of a handful of hands which prowled the stands playing into the customers' ears and the time that one of them stopped to serenade Casey Stengel with *The Sederbalks of New York*.

But most of all, there was Larry Sherry, a minor leaguer at the start of this year, a hero at its end. There was Sherry, bounding happily from the bullpen into the toughest of situations; Sherry, grabbing the ball from Alston as if it belonged to him; Sherry, throwing his slider and fast ball and curve with remarkable precision past the White Sox hitters time and time again.

It was a good World Series. But the World Series always is. **END**

WONDERFUL WORLD OF SPORT



BUNDLED UP FOR KOREAN FIGHTING, INGO GETS HELP FROM HIS CORNER. FILM DIRECTOR HALL BARTLETT

INGO FIGHTS IN HOLLYWOOD

THE MACHINE-GUNNER is a big, good-looking Swede farm kid from Minnesota. He doesn't talk much, and that's good casting, for the gunner is Ingemar Johansson and he didn't get that accent on the shores of Lake Minnetonka.

The champ came to Hollywood last week off a triumphant singing engagement on the Dinah Shore show to fight as a marine (Ingo was in the Swedish navy) in Columbia's Korean war film *All the Young Men*, star-

ring Alan Ladd and Sidney Poitier. The verdict: "The kid's obviously short on technique, but he's intelligent, sensitive and malleable enough to be a pretty fair actor."

Besides working at the gym and mastering Los Angeles' infernal traffic in a rented car, Ingo engaged in verbal sparring with a fellow Thespian, Archie Moore (SI, Oct. 12). Jahbed Ingo: "You look pretty good for a man who was fighting before I was born." Countered Arch: "No, no, lad—only since you were 2."



TURF YIELDING TO THEIR POUNDING HOOF, 35-HORSE FIELD IN MILE-AND-HALF ARC DE TRIOMPHE THUNDERS TO THE FINISH LINE AT

'T WAS SAINT CRESPIN'S DAY

JUST AS the World Series crowns the American baseball summer, so the French horse race known as the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe crowns Europe's summer of racing. Last week the 38th running of the glittering Arc drew a crowd of 80,000 to chestnut-shaded Longchamp, and the way to say it simply is to say that they got a horse race for their time, money and devotion.

In the starting field, supported for the usual variety of reasons—form, bloodlines, even simple patriotism—were 25 Thoroughbred entries from

France, Britain, Italy and Sweden. Off they went around the graceful oval and into the homestretch and, lo, a pair of long shots led all the rest. Nose to nose they came down to the wire, Prince Aly Khan's English-bred Saint Crespin and Hotelman Francois Dupre's French-bred Midnight Sun.

A letting out and a drawing in of 80,000 breaths, a wait for the photo-finish picture and then the signal: dead heat. But Saint Crespin's jockey, Australian George Moore, now addresses the stewards with a strong complaint: a bump by Midnight Sun.

The film patrol upholds Saint Crespin.

Prince Aly Khan, who was too busy representing Pakistan at the U.N. to get to Paris for the race, becomes the absentee winner of a \$97,000 purse. And Prince Aly becomes entitled to reflect on those kingly lines from *Henry V*, on St. Crispin's day, 1415, at Agincourt: "And gentlemen in England now a-bed shall think themselves accus'd they were not here."

COUNTING WHAT'S LEFT, Ernest Hemingway "lost on the big race like everyone else," as 10-to-1 long shot prevailed.

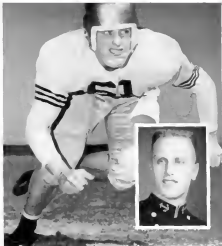


LONGCHAMP, WHERE DISPUTED PHOTO FIRST SUGGESTED A DEAD HEAT. WINNER SAINT CRESPIN WITH BLAZE, IS FOURTH FROM RIGHT





JOE TRANCHINI IS TOP PASSER AND NICE GUY. TOO



GUARD TOM SOLAR WITHOUT GRIMACE WOULD CHEER ANY MOTHER

MOTHER'S BIG BAD MONSTERS

IF an occasional mother frets about football, it is not the fear of broken bones that plagues her; it is the awful possibility of meeting her son face to face in the public prints and not recognizing him. America's collegiate footballers are, almost without

exception, fine-looking young men. Yet each week—presumably in the hope of scaring the opposition away even before the game begins—college press-agency presents them to the public in a series of hideous grimaces well calculated to send even Count

Dracula screaming off in search of another Bloody Mary made with real blood. To reassure football mothers, we herewith present four young athletes from the U.S. Naval Academy—as they appeared in the press last week and as they look in real life.

JOE NATALAVAGE IS NOT JUST ALL FIGHT AND FURY



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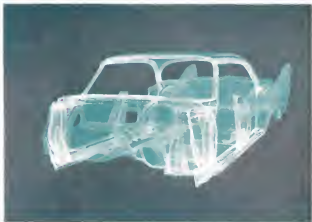
EARLY TIMES

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SOLID FOR '60...

ANNOUNCING THE NEW PLYMOUTH

Chrysler engineering introduces a new kind of Plymouth that marks a major breakthrough in car design: Dura-Quiet Unibody, a new way to build a car. This one-piece welded "core" makes the 1960 Plymouth the quietest and least complicated car in the low-price class. Many parts that work loose, rattle and need fixing in ordinary cars are eliminated. This solid Plymouth is roomier as well as stronger. It uses less gas. And rides more comfortably than any other car in its price class.



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The new solid Plymouth is a young, exciting car with ten full years of Chrysler Corporation research and engineering behind it.

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A NEW "INCLINED" 6

You'll like the new gas savings of the 30-D Economy Six. It makes the car ride better, too, because the center of gravity is lower, and it is easier to service and adjust. Or try the optional new SonoRamae Commando V-8, which generates its own supercharged effect for top performance. Three other engine choices.

New, practical features at low extra cost include Safe-T-Matic vacuum door locks, rectangular Aero Steering Wheel and RCA "45" Automatic Record Player.

Try this new kind of Plymouth!

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SOLID PLYMOUTH 1960



KINGLY PUTT BY GUSTAV VI CURLS TOWARD THE HOLE



KINGLY FOLLOW-THROUGH BY BAUDOUIN PLEASES PRO PARTNER DAI REES

WONDERFUL WORLD *continued*

ROYAL SWINGS BY GOLFING KINGS

THE HAND that wields a scepter may also wallop a mashie, the world learned the other day, when two monarchs stepped out on golf courses in Sweden and Scotland. Sweden's Gustav VI, 77, delighted onlookers at ceremonies opening a new government-built course at Stockholm by trying out a few holes himself. His putting was fine, but he'd need a crownful of strokes to beat Belgium's young (29) King Baudouin, whose handicap is 3. Baudouin himself was teamed last week with England's Ryder Cup captain Dai Rees in a pro-amateur tournament at Gleneagles, Scotland—a partnership Scots gleefully dubbed "The King and Dai." The Belgian King gave his team a regal eagle by hitting a 285-yard tee shot two feet from the hole, but an unawed pair of Devonshire golfers beat the King and his partner 2 and 1. Said Baudouin: "What a pity."

KINGLY BELL TOLL SIGNALS CLEAR GREEN ON SCOTTISH COURSE





U.S. PORSCHE OWNERS FROM 26 STATES INSPECT THEIR NEW CARS ON LAWN OF 18TH CENTURY GERMAN CASTLE IN STUTTGART

GO GET YOUR OWN PORSCHE

"As long as you can get into a Porsche and out of it you are still young," Stuttgart's lord mayor told 165 traveling Americans on the lawn of Württemberg's Schloss Solitude (above). Most of his listeners were Porsche fans already, and they had crossed the seas for two good reasons: 1) to junket with fellow members of the Porsche Club of America and 2) to bring home a new car at a bargain rate. Their presence was also a tribute to

West German enterprise in the briskly competitive fields of sports cars and foreign travel.

By ordering new cars in the U.S., taking delivery in Germany and driving them around a bit, Porsche pointed out, owners could have cars delivered home as "used," with a saving in import duties. What Porsche did not stress was that junketing through the Rhineland would wipe out the saving, but nobody seemed to mind a bit.

Photographs by Helmut Pabel



THE SOLITUDE OF SOLITUDE CASTLE IS RUPTURED BY AMERICANS ARRIVING AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE AMERICAN PORSCHE CLUB

KARIN NOLAN RIDES IN RSK SPYDER WITH ACE DRIVER COUNT VON TRIPS



MYSTERY OF WHEEL ALIGNMENT IS EXPLAINED AT PLANT



EVENTS & DISCOVERIES

Seeing Double

FIRST off, a rhinoceros won an election in Brazil. Then, almost equally improbably, Los Angeles became the baseball capital of the world, and finally, as the biggest shock of all these hectic days, Sam Snead lost a televised golf match.

The future of Los Angeles and the rhinoceros (a write-in candidate) are now left to your conjecture, but Sam

Snead, it can be reported, is going to appear on a new golf program.

The teleshow where Sam found he could make money more easily than printing it himself in the back of his proshop is *All-Star Golf*, which started its third year last Saturday on ABC from 5 to 6 p.m.

Snead, channeling his energy, so to speak, had won 13 straight matches and a potful of cash on last year's *All-Star* series. But last Saturday he

was forcefully retired 69-72 by the British Open champion, Gary Player.

Jimmy Demaret mastered the ceremonies of the upset in his easygoing, gregarious fashion, handing Sam \$1,000 for losing and Player \$2,000 for winning, along with that all-important invitation to come back this week to test himself against a new opponent, Billy Casper. *All-Star Golf*, which filmed most of its matches some months ago, is still paying \$500 for eagles and \$10,000 for a hole in one, and has added a one-minute instruction session to make its sedentary watchers feel that their viewing time has improved their game.

But what you may not know is that cameras have also been grinding in recent weeks for a new challenger on the TV golf scene—NBC's *World Championship Golf*. Starting this Sunday from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m., with Bob Crosby (8 handicap) at the mike, *World Championship* will give watchers a further round of master golf each weekend.

"We'll be a lot different from *The Other Show*," a spokesman for NBC's newcomer says. "*The Other Show* is medal play [total strokes], but ours is match play [holes won]."

"We've got top courses—Pebble Beach, Oak Hill, Colonial Country Club. *The Other Show's* courses, well . . .

"Our winner gets a total of \$37,500, with \$25,000 of that being won in the final match of the tournament. That match is the biggest payoff in golf today. Prize money totals \$171,000 for the 32 golfers appearing in the series.

"We're using helicopters to film fairways, are including a TV tip of the week and will pay \$12,500 for a hole in one." (More than *The Other Show*, but he didn't say so.)

World Championship Golf has also received backing from the Professional Golf Association in return for

continued



"Oh, somewhere in this favored land the sun is shining bright;
the band is playing somewhere and somewhere hearts are light."



James Boswell drank here [White Horse, of course]

James Boswell, Alexander Pope, and Sir Walter Scott are among the literary ghosts who haunt Edinburgh's famous White Horse Inn. The authors saw eye-to-eye on one thing—White Horse, of course—the greatest Scotch in history!

100% Scotch whiskies, White Horse is still made from the original two-centuries-old recipe. Its shimmering golden color promises true Scotch flavor tempered by Highland smoothness. And, to assure you of perfection, every bottle

of White Horse is individually numbered and registered at the distillery. Does not such grandeur prompt you, too, to woo the muse? *White Horse, the Greatest Scotch in History.*



SPORTS
EVENT 2

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COURTAULDS' quality-giving fiber



EVENTS & DISCOVERIES

its contributing to a yet-to-be-established players' pension fund.

And who should turn out to be the biggest name in the new NBC show? Why Sam Sneed, of course, fresh from *The Other Show*. It seems that most players signed exclusive contracts with one program or the other, but not Sam, who's as canny with the green stuff as on it.

Special to Mississippi

THE WAY the Associated Press slanted the story, the 49-21 licking the New York Giants took from the Philadelphia Eagles early last week was complete and ignominious. But readers of the *Clarksdale* (Miss.) *Press Register* (circ. 5,000) got a more warmly tolerant account under the byline of a pretty young woman named Perian Conerly.

"Statistically," she told Mississippi fans, and truly enough, "it was a very close game(!)."

Clarksdale readers take Perian Conerly's word for it. After all, she is the wife of Clarksdale's Charlie Conerly, Giant quarterback. And in Clarksdale, which considers the New York team as its own, Perian is the most-read, most-appreciated sportswriter in the business.

To answer recurring home town questions about the Giants, about Charlie and about the big-city life of a small-town girl, Perian (a southern contraction of Perry from one side of her family, Ann from the other) began her "Backseat Quarterback" column three years ago. With a sprinkling of news and chatter among the statistics and game summaries, she writes one each week of the professional football season, sells it to the *Press Register* and the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion-Ledger* ("I'm mildly syndicated").

Like any good reporter, Perian sticks close to the subject she knows best, tries to work her husband of 10 years into each column. "What a muddy mess," she exclaimed after a Giants-Steelers game last year. "Charlie's uniform got awfully dirty—in the vicinity of the left knee, that is. (The only time he got into the game was to hold for extra points.)"

More favorably to Charlie, her second column this year quoted Giant Coach Jim Lee Howell to the effect that New York's 23-21 win over Los Angeles was Conerly's best game since turning pro. Even more favorably, the column for last week omitted reference to a Conerly fumble that set up an Eagle score. "After all, he's my editor and checks over everything before I send it down to Mississippi," says Perian in magnolia-soft accents. "Why look for trouble?"

As editors go, Quarterback Conerly is not the worst. He sometimes massages Columnist Conerly's neck and shoulders while she hunches over her typewriter. He does not, however,



have much to offer in the way of ideas. "What he won't tell me about himself, which is plenty," says Perian. "I have to find out by watching him play, digging and talking to the other players." To tap her sources, Perian, a member of the Football Writers Association of America, rooms through New York's Concourse Plaza Hotel, where 15 Giant families live, gets some of her best material from Kyle Rote and Don Heinrich. "I also depend a lot on the wives," says Perian. "That's where you really get the inside poop."

Aside from football, Perian brightens her column with social notes ("We were sitting in Toots Shor's when Frank Sinatra came in"), then-

ter reviews (*The Music Man* left her "a trifle disappointed"), and idle chitchat ("After the boys left for Philly the wives and children who live in the hotel gathered in my room for the annual get-acquainted party—affectionately called the snake-pit hour").

"There are two audiences I'm aiming at," says Columnist Conerly. "One is the football fans—like the high school principal's wife and the librarian—who think Charlie and the Giants are the greatest things around. The other is the people who don't believe life in New York is all the fun it's cracked up to be. I want to show Clarksdale it's right about the Giants and wrong about New York."

Philadelphia Story

FOUR-SCORE ROWING MEN met in Philadelphia last week to pay tribute to John Kelly, onetime bricklayer, unsuccessful candidate for mayor (Democratic), father of Grace Kelly and the greatest oarsman of them all. It was the 50th anniversary of Kelly's start in competitive rowing, and the *Philadelphia Bulletin* remarked in a genial way that just about the only notable oarsman not on hand was the coxswain of Noah's ark.

Otherwise, everybody was there: 10 former national champion single-scullers, an entire championship eight of 1925, a Philadelphia eight that won the world championship in Belgium in 1930, such oldtimers as Harry DeBaeke, who rowed for the United States in the Paris Olympics of 1900, such youngsters as the members of

continued

They Said It

MRS. CHRISTOPHER CHATAWAY, on the current fitness of her sub-four-minute miler husband who's just finished Britain's parliamentary elections 4,613 votes ahead of his Laborite opponent: "He's disgustingly out of condition."

DAVEREUX C. JOSEPHS, chairman of the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, on the need for wholesome recreation: "Our work week has shrunk in a half century from 52 to 40 hours. These 12 hours are not required for the necessities. Leisure, recreation, civility or mischief can fill them. We must learn to fill the time literally manufactured in our factories."

EVENTS & DISCOVERIES

the victorious American eight from the 1955 Pan American games, including John B. Kelly Jr. Rain was falling as they stomped into the dining room at the suburban Bala Golf Club—big, broad-shouldered individuals who exuded an air of well-being as in gentle foghorn voices they expressed satisfaction at being present.

What was remarkable about them, however, was not the span of rowing history they covered but the fact that they all somehow gave the impression of being about the same age. Kelly himself, a tall, slender man who at 70 appears to be at least 45, started rowing seriously when he joined the Vesper Boat Club at 20; until he was 65 he was on the river every day that it wasn't frozen. Called upon to say a few words, Kelly suggested that there was a direct relationship between the sport of rowing and the general friendliness and well-being of the veterans present, and that it might be a matter of temperament and spirit as well as of muscles. "We leave our feuds on the river," he said.

The only disappointment in Kelly's own spectacular career was that he did not win the biggest singles event of his time, the Diamond Sculls at Henley in 1920: he was not allowed to compete. The legend became fixed in rowing folklore that Kelly had been barred because, as a former bricklayer, he had worked with his hands. It was true that Henley then had a rule on its books (long since expunged) that no one who had ever worked for wages could compete. If anybody was ever entitled to feel rancor it was Kelly in 1920. "I was just disappointed," he said. "I knew I was right that spring, and I thought I could win it."

In the 1920 Olympics, a month or so after the Diamond Sculls, he beat Jack Beresford Jr., who had won at Henley. He also rowed in the doubles that year, the only time in Olympic history that anyone rowed in both events and won both. One reason that Kelly's feat awed his fellow oarsmen was that the races were run in heats, and the heats were so close together that after rowing and winning his heat in the singles it was time to start one in the doubles. In Kelly family history the Henley controversy was

magnificently laid to rest when, in 1947 and 1949, Jack Kelly Jr. went over and won the Diamond Sculls as emphatically as Jack Sr. might have won them in 1920.

Last week the British authorities, combing through the archives for the Kelly anniversary, came up with a belated explanation for Kelly's barring. It wasn't because he worked with his hands. In 1903 a Vesper crew became involved in a conflict with Britain's Leander Club over British definitions of amateurism, and a ruling went into the Henley books that members of Vesper were just not amateurs, old boys. Kelly had been automatically refused entrance for that reason, and no particular slant to Irish bricklayers intended. From London came the word: Kellys all welcome on our river nowadays.

Phantoms and Ghosts

IN the excitement surrounding the unveiling of Detroit's economy car lines these past weeks it wouldn't have been hard to overlook a note concerning quite an opposite automotive move. That genteel English firm Rolls-Royce Ltd. is coming out with a new model that, at two inches under 20 feet, is longer, more powerful and more expensive than ever.

To be known as the Phantom V, this new supersedan will sell for

roughly \$24,000, provided you don't want such extras as an espresso coffee-maker or hot running water.

The thought that a Rolls-Royce has grown to be longer even than, well, say a Cadillac, may disturb traditionalists who have come to revere an automobile company so conservative it hasn't changed its radiator



grille design in 55 years. Now, as reassurance that a Rolls is a Rolls is a Rolls, comes another item.

This concerns the Danish Veteran Car Club, which not so long ago got a tip from a coachman's son that a car had been walked up in Beldringe Castle on Zealand Island for years. The club remembered that the old Baron Rahen-Levetzau, the castle owner, once owned a Rolls-Royce which disappeared 30 years ago.

Would the present baron let the club look around the castle grounds? Of course, said Johan Otto Baron Rahen-Levetzau. The search led finally to an old carriage house, long since remodeled as a granary. There a brick wall seemed to seal off a dead space behind it. Hammer a hole, said the baron. Through the wall they went; and there, inside, was a magnificent 1911 Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost, its tires rotted, leather seats hard as stone, but metal work and engine flawless. At first crank the motor turned over, and in short order the reconditioned Silver Ghost (cost in 1911 \$16,000 or so, length one inch under 18 feet) was on the road, with the baron enthusiastically behind the wheel.

A man who thought he had no interest in automobiles, the baron, at 52, has joined the car club. "Very badly bitten," he says now.



Fowling Piece

He raised his trusty gun. What luck!
The mallard was as good as plucked.
His aim was true, but then the duck
Ducked.

—ETHEL JACOBSON

Wait Till Next Year

WHEN Mickey Thompson was a teen-ager in El Monte, California he somehow missed out on the common idol worship of his generation

for Joe DiMaggio; his mind was too full of the doings of England's John Cobb as Cobb broke automobile speed record after speed record on Utah's Bonneville salt flats. When Cobb's twin-engined special set a land record of 394.2 mph in 1947, Mickey Thompson promised himself that he would beat that record some day. Early last week, in a home-built, four-engined special of his own called *Challenger I*, 30-year-old Mickey made Bonneville smoke with his speed. John Cobb's record still eluded him, but if ever a man was entitled to tell the world "wait till next year" it was Mickey Thompson.

His *Challenger* is a sky-blue guided missile of a car, designed on the exquisitely logical principle that if one engine drives a vehicle 100 mph, four engines will drive it 400 mph. *Challenger* won't get out of low gear until 210 mph, needs a parachute to slow it down and an oxygen supply for the driver to keep him from being gassed in the tiny cockpit where he lies nearly horizontal, rather like Mme. Récamier on her chaise longue. The car's four Pontiac engines sit in palms at the front of the 30-inch-high hood. The forward engines, with transmissions facing the front, are linked to the front axle by two differential gears, while the rear engines power the rear wheels through a drive shaft.

Behind this mass of exploding energy, fueled with nitro and alcohol, is the driver, Mickey, working four clutches through a single operating arm and hoping he can keep the aluminum craft from taking off like an airplane.

After tuneup runs that included an American mile record of 330.5 in August, Mickey was ready for a 400-mph attempt on the salt flats by late September, but oddly enough the salt flats weren't ready for Mickey. Rain in the arid area had made them treacherously rough and soft. Days passed while official timers waited at \$1,400 a day—an expert .hat, like many others, was covered by a gasoline company and engine-making sponsors.

With more bad weather coming, Mickey decided to risk a record attempt. On a morning run he aver-



"No, I don't mean in effing! I mean let's really hang him!"

aged 363.7 mph running both ways through the measured course and breaking land speed records for 16 assorted distances. Then, as he thundered toward the measured mile once again that afternoon, his oxygen hose fell loose from his mask. He tried to hold the canopy open for a gulp of air, failed, and had to fight combustion fumes until "I couldn't read the markers along the straightaway. That was the signal. 'Boy, you've got to pop that chute,' I said to myself, and that's all I remember."

Thompson was unconscious before he could hit the brake, but the parachute brought the car to a long rolling halt. His pit crew pulled him from the fume-filled cockpit and revived him with oxygen.

At 10:30 that night, his brush with

death forgotten, Thompson stood on the lonely salt flats and cursed the gentle rain that spelled the end of time trials for this year. He ordered *Challenger* trucked home to Los Angeles and headed back himself to his job as a newspaper pressman and to more tinkering in his garage.

Challenger, still never run at full throttle, will be back next September, and around the 1950 trials there may develop one of the most exciting contests of the year. For Thompson is not going to be alone on the flats this time.

England's Donald Campbell, who holds the world's water speed record, has a turbojet racer a-building. He is after John Cobb's record too. And he has promised to be on the flats September 4.

END

RACING FOR SAFETY

At Lime Rock, Connecticut the sports car road track has an ulterior purpose—to serve as a laboratory and testing ground for better highways

by KENNETH RUDEEN

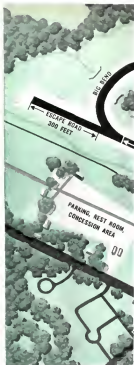
SOMETHING big is happening, in a small, beginning way, in the lovely old Connecticut town called Lime Rock. There, in the magnificently wooded southern heights of the Berkshire Hills, 105 miles from Times Square, lies a 1½-mile road-racing circuit. In just three years of operation it has won an admirable reputation as a site for sports car racing—but there is much more to Lime Rock than racing alone.

The course was laid out not only with the idea of providing maximum racing interest and driver and spectator safety, but also with these broader aims: that some day the lessons taught by the racing cars in their swift rounds might yield valuable returns in highway safety; that some day the course would be a center for driver training—ordinary, average man, woman and high school kid driver training; and that this new way of training people to handle and understand their automobiles might spread countrywide.

Under the direction of a notable American road-racing driver, John Fitch, and with the cooperation of the famous Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, members of whose staff in one form or another have been studying problems of transportation safety for nearly two decades, Lime Rock is beginning to fulfill these ambitions.

Under the guidance of Fitch, one of the handful of American drivers who

has excelled in big league postwar road racing in Europe (his trophies include an especially noteworthy one earned for winning the grand touring division in Italy's exhausting thousand-mile Mille Miglia in 1955), Lime Rock has been abuzz with activity. From the outset the track has offered a rewarding challenge to amateur sports car drivers, who have competed there in a regular series of SCCA-sponsored national and regional events. But Fitch also paved the way for professional road racing by organizing the first such event in September of last year, a development that culminated in the history-making victory of Indianapolis Winner Rodger Ward, whose midget racer defeated a strong field of road-racing machines. Previously, he had introduced a novel Little Le Mans event bringing European economy and *gran turismo* cars together in endurance contests. The automotive testing program he developed recently induced Chevrolet to bring its new rear-engined Corvairs to Lime Rock for an exhaustive workout, and has, in the past, included tryouts made by a consumer organization for its reports as well as tests of new braking systems. The Lime Rock race-training program also accommodates driving schools in which novice drivers of racing clubs practice en masse under the surveillance of their experienced club officials.



RINGED BY ROLLING HILLS, LIME ROCK

Like all responsible racing men, Fitch wants the sport to be as safe as it can be. Although he believes that road racing has a creditable safety record in the U.S., he also feels that this record can be greatly improved. And since the heart of the racing safety effort lies, as he sees it, in developing nonlethal crash barriers and putting these and escape routes for the racing cars where they are needed, he believes that Lime Rock may well be the laboratory from which will emerge the solutions to some of the pressing problems of conventional highways.

"In this day of marvelous electronic computers and earth satellites," Fitch says, "it is shocking to realize that almost nothing is positively known about the dynamic behavior of road vehicles. The first to admit it are the engineers now designing our new federal highway system.



OFFERS DRIVERS A VARIETY OF CHALLENGE IN ITS 1 1/2-MILE CIRCUIT AND SPECTATORS A MAXIMUM OF SAFETY AND FREEDOM

"In racing, as on the highways, three factors are involved in any consideration of safety: the cars, the drivers and the roads. At present, as much as we might want them, we cannot hope for further important advances in safety through refinement of cars or through closer regulation of drivers. In racing, for instance, attempts have been made to reduce hazards by regulating engine sizes and other technical means—they were famous failures. Paradoxically, as engine size—and weight—diminishes, lap speeds steadily increase. As for the human element, there are many difficulties in seeking a solution. Nobody can foretell a driver's reaction to an emergency until he is confronted with one. There are many poor drivers, as we all know. And even experts make mistakes.

"The real point is that the result

of a mistake should not necessarily mean a disaster. To my way of thinking, only the third factor, the road system itself, gives hope of real accomplishment. The big problem is to bring a vehicle that has left the road to rest at a rate of deceleration within human tolerances. A secondary but related object is to prevent the vehicle from overturning.

THE VALUE OF RACING

"If you break down the problem this way the search for a solution is not overwhelming. However, the routine engineering solution of moving mass versus static restraints—speed versus brakes, for instance, or roadside barriers—will normally produce an answer that ignores the dynamics involved. That is why an analysis of the tumultuous action of the race course is so valuable. Here

we must accommodate cars of different weights, mass distributions and speeds striking barriers at all kinds of different angles—either in a straightforward way or spinning—and we must also take into account such unpredictable elements as flat tires or damaged suspension systems."

In essence, Fitch's foremost concern is to spare the motorist that severe and often fatal shock of abrupt deceleration if he plunges off the road—at a deceptive curve, say, or where a dangerous obstacle, like a bridge abutment, is in the way. At his urging, the Vehicle Dynamics Department of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory (developers of the widely publicized safety car) embarked upon—and have since completed—a preliminary study of Lime Rock.

William F. Milliken Jr., director

continued

of the department, describes it: "The subject of highway safety has yet to be attacked upon a broad and scientific front utilizing all available experimental methods and analytical techniques. The ultimate engineering objective is the ability to predict, via a mathematical-computer model, the motion behavior of a prescribed traffic configuration. The road-racing circuit offers to the field of highway research a bit of controlled reality. It is to be hoped that its potential as a tool for highway research will be fully exploited."

The Cornell study included considerable measuring and calculating (accurate enough, by the way, to predict correctly the record lap time by a racing car) and a limited amount of barrier testing. This last had mostly to do with the value of the traditional hay bale as a crash barrier. "It was found," says Fitch, "to be practically worthless." But the study also projected further lines of investigation:

"To begin with," Fitch explains, "a few simple experiments should be made to determine the practicality and retarding value of the surface of escape areas. Every road should have an escape area—shoulders, center

strips, etc. These surfaces should logically be grass, loose gravel, sand or shallow water. Such information is not available now despite the existence of many safety organizations, some of them in possession of substantial grants.

"From what little we know, shallow pools would seem to be the best solution, but the cost probably would be prohibitive. Sand is the most promising alternative, but we lack the engineering data to tell us just how it should be used for best results.

"The development of crash barriers is an even more difficult matter. There are, however, two general types: the 'deflection barrier,' for example the guard rail; and the 'deceleration barrier,' designed to absorb the full shock of a vehicle hitting it at the perpendicular.

"Consider the arresting gear used on aircraft carriers. The controlled area is small and well defined, the aircraft are specially equipped, they approach from one angle only and, of course, no expense has been spared in the development of suitable arresting systems. We must attempt to accomplish a similar result in a much larger and more difficult area with simple construction and cheap materials.

"Hay bales are woefully inade-

quate to this purpose. Their density is too great and their center of gravity is too low. They are notorious for 'tripping' and pitching racing cars into vicious gyrations."

A SCIENTIFIC HAY BALE

"It seems reasonable to assume that, for racing purposes at least, a 'scientific hay bale' can be built—a large, low-density penetration barrier which would absorb the speed of a runaway car while being penetrated by it. The center of gravity would be higher than the car's to prevent climbing and overturning. Perhaps straw and broken cornstalks mixed with a tar binder would provide the desired characteristics. No one really knows; this is a problem for the physicist and the chemist.

"Lacking the kind of scientific data we really need, we have drawn upon the best expert opinion available to us in devising safety measures at Lime Rock. They include a conventional paved escape road at the end of the homestretch (see map) and an escape area outside Big Bend. A sand bank and a guard rail protect the timer's stand at the approach to the esses. The esses have wide escape areas, and a sand bank borders the zigzag to the climbing turn. Here a

ADVICE FROM THE COCKPIT

From 20 years of accident-free highway driving and 11 years on the race track, John Fitch has culled these rules for safety and survival:

STAY IN THE FOREMOST. Always operate within the limits of controllability of your car. For example:

ON CURVES: In judging your speed around a curve, always leave a margin which will permit you to tighten your turn. You may have to do so if an oncoming car has swung out onto your side of the road; and tightening your turn if you are going too fast may bring on a slide.

IN SLIDES: If you start a slide, don't panic. A sliding car can still be controlled with proper use of wheel, brake and throttle. Don't be afraid to use the wheel drastically. Steer into the slide, back off the throttle, don't use the brakes until the car has straightened out.

IN REVERSE: A hard slide may leave you going backward. This changes your steering: the front wheels try to caster and, of course, you are steering

from the back now rather than the front. Try backing up fast (over 25 mph) in some safe spot to acquaint yourself with the swerving phenomenon of a car in this situation.

CHANGING ROAD SURFACES: Always feel out a wet or otherwise slippery road by a cautious stah or two at the brake to see if the wheels slide readily. Remember, too, that a patched macadam road is more slippery than a newly paved or concrete one, and gravel, sand and cobblestones more treacherous still.

CHANGING ROAD WIDTHS: Cut your speed if the road or lane narrows. Any decrease in width decreases your margin of maneuver.

EMERGENCY STOPS: Pick an empty stretch of road and try some "panic stops." Slam on the brakes and note at what point the wheels lock, and whether front or back wheels lock first. Try this in a straight line, then in a slight swerve. Be prepared to release the brake quickly in the slide to regain steering control. Learn to

control the car in an emergency stop; it can mean the difference between a sure crash and a bad scare.

GOING OFF THE ROAD: Don't be afraid to run off the road; in fact, think in terms of doing so in an emergency. Watch for places where you can "hit the ditch" safely in a pinch. There is almost always some place left to go if you retain control, at least enough to turn a full head-on collision into a less disastrous sideswipe.

KEEP YOUR DISTANCE: Never crowd another car, from behind or in any other way. In traffic, always keep a

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

John Fitch, writer as well as racer, has won respect for his articles on motor sports and highway safety. *Adventure in Words*, his autobiography, written with William F. Nolan, will be out soon (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$4.50).



high bank on the outside is essentially a deceleration barrier—one that has seen much use. Guard rails, upended hay bales and escape areas are provided where needed along the rest of the course.

"Having spent 11 years in racing, I have arrived at certain basic convictions about race courses in general—some popularly held and some so obscure that they are hardly discussed. First, spectator areas must be inviolate. Very substantial physical barriers should always lie between the spectators and the competing cars, since the cars might leave the road at any point on a circuit. No immovable obstacle, such as a tree, should lie in the possible escape routes of the cars. Blind curves are an invitation to accidents. They should never be a part of courses meant to be used by weekend drivers of average ability. Also, the pits should always be at points beyond the influence of curves.

"These are elementary considerations. They should be reinforced as soon as possible by the long-overdue data that can come only from the engineers.

"Road racing will never be completely safe for the competitors, any more than such potentially danger-

continued

loophole for escape. If the car ahead stops suddenly the room you have to turn out is your margin of safety. Hoard it; don't be provoked into giving up an inch of it.

IF YOU CAN'T STOP: In a serious emergency, like brake failure, slow the car by bumping guard rails, stone walls, small trees or hedges; or put it in the ditch if there is one. On a city street you can nudge it against parked cars. Eventually you will stop, with scratched paint and dented fenders and perhaps some bruises, but alive.

DON'T OVERLOAD: Every car is built to carry a certain maximum load. Beyond it, springs and shock absorbers are overstrained and the car becomes unstable. A heavily loaded car will change its characteristics; be prepared for this. If you want to carry a heavy load, add 25% to your tire pressures.

PRACTICE FOR SAFETY: If possible, try out your car in some large open space like an empty parking lot. You will learn that it is not only fun to know how to control your car; it also adds greatly to your peace of mind.



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LIME ROCK continued

ous sports as football and skiing. There is not a shadow of a doubt, however, that it can be appreciably safer than it is today. If the lessons of the race course are given close and effective scientific study, every motorist, as well as every racing driver, will greatly benefit."

Breaking new ground in individual driver training as well as safety experimentation, Fitch has recently begun a unique program of personal advanced instruction. It has many merits, but uppermost is the fact that the student is forced to react to a variety of emergency situations. Confronted with similar emergencies in highway driving, he would be far better equipped to solve his difficulties and save the situation—and his skin—than the average motorist.

The problems in the way of realizing this kind of training on a mass basis are of course considerable—like having first-rate golf pros available to all golfers for concentrated lessons, and on a much larger scale. The cost alone would be a considerable obstacle. At Lime Rock the fee for one two-hour session is \$50 if the student provides the car, \$75 if Lime Rock provides it. But, as noted above, the Lime Rock program is a beginning, and one worthy of study.

QUITE AN EYE OPENER

Students who have taken the Fitch training course so far—81 to date, including many professional and military men—have generally found it to be quite an eye opener. They have gotten a big kick out of it, too, as did this writer when he ventured out on the course with Fitch the other day in a perky Alfa Romeo Veloce sedan to take the lesson.

The Alfa, a 110-mph sports touring car, is sure-footed and kind to those of small technique—a category that includes the writer—yet worthy of a master driver's touch. With helmets adjusted, seat belts fastened and Fitch calling signals from the passenger's seat, we first went swooping around a triangular area at the end of the homestretch, faster and faster on the sandy pavement until the car would break traction and slide. The problem was to "lose" it, as one might by misjudging the speed at which a slick highway curve could be safely taken, and then to regain control in time to avert a crash.

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In this way the student quickly learns his car's habits in one of the most common emergencies, and is prepared to cope with the situation.

Next we went backward through a slalom course marked out by traffic pylons on a trackside stretch of devious gravel, reaffirming that a car's handling is vastly different in reverse than in forward motion. Then we threaded the pylons going forward, rounded the last one and retraced the path, striving for a light and accurate steering touch at the highest speed possible to attain without brushing the pylons. New York taxi drivers do this kind of thing on Park Avenue in the rush hour with great zeal, and they would undoubtedly receive high marks at Lime Rock for nerve, if not for common sense. In a slalom course on the homestretch, with the pylons staggered, the pace was faster and the going a bit trickier. Oft repeated, these slalom rounds stimulated concentration and sharpened the driver's awareness of the precise location of the car at speed in relation to adjacent objects.

HEEL AND TOE

Instruction in the heel-and-toe method of downshifting provoked some fumbling. It is a technique used by all good road-racing drivers, saving gear wear and keeping engine revolutions up in cornering, and it is well worth mastering by anyone whose car has a manual shift, but it must become an automatic combination of foot-and-hand motions for effectiveness. Inexperience and too much thinking about it tied the writer in knots.

We went on and on and on, the situations becoming more challenging: bringing the car to a stop from 50 mph while veering to avoid a simulated wall or highway obstruction; putting previous instructions to test in combination with others at various parts of the race course; finally driving the complete 11¹/₂-mile circuit at speed after observing some flawless and wonderfully coordinated driving by Instructor Fitch. If this student was perhaps not yet ready to show Stirling Moss a thing or two, he was at least for the first time really conscious of his capacities, as well as his limitations, as a driver—something which far too few official driving tests that put new motorists on the road reveal today.

404



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Vince brings green days to Green Bay

Under the analytical eye of Vince Lombardi, the Packers head for better times

VINCE LOMBARDI started out to be a lawyer. He had all the talent needed: a cold, analytical mind and a streak of sentiment which, in moments of stress, brought tears to his liquid brown Italian eyes. He was, too, a brilliant student. When he finished at Fordham University, he coached St. Cecilia High School in New Jersey in order to earn enough money to pay for his expenses at law school.

The talents which fitted him so well for a career as an attorney proved equally fitting for a head coach. Lombardi analyzed offenses and defenses and, coldly and impersonally, judged the capabilities of the youngsters at St. Cecilia. His half-time exhortations were so sincere and deeply felt that now and then they moved Lombardi himself to tears. This combination of steely football acumen and ardent sentimentalism worked so well with the St. Cecilia boys that Lombardi's teams won 36 games in a row. In the meantime, Vince acquired a law degree, but he never used it. He had become so thoroughly infected with the madness which infects all football coaches that he stowed his law degree in a dresser drawer and went on to coach the freshman team at Fordham, where he had been a member of the famous seven blocks of granite.

That was in 1947. He moved to West Point in 1949, installing an effective T attack for the Cadets. In 1954 he came to the New York Giants to operate the attack of that team and, after last season, he moved into the difficult and demanding job of head coach of the Green Bay Packers.

The Packers are unique in major

sports in the United States. Green Bay is a small town, not far from Milwaukee. The town is closer to its pro football team than any other city in the league. Quite a few of the citizens of Green Bay own stock in the Packers. It's as if a town like, say, Little Rock, Arkansas, owned a franchise in the American League. Everyone in Green Bay goes to every home game. Everyone feels perfectly free to second-guess the Green Bay coach. The Green Bay owners listen carefully to what their neighbors have to say, too, because the defection of only

a very small percentage of fans can mean the difference between red and black ink on the club's balance sheet.

This civic enthusiasm and participation was a fine thing for creating excitement for the team but an impossible condition under which to coach. The first thing Lombardi did was to make it unmistakably clear that he ran the football team, on and off the field, and that his decisions were irrevocable and, beyond that, not open to question. After the miserable season which had preceded his employment, the Green Bay citizenry accepted this ultimatum in good spirit and have had no cause to regret their acceptance since. Lombardi, consulting no one but Lombardi, traded freely during the off season. Expected to finish last a bit more respectably than the team did in 1958, he now leads the very tough Western Conference.

"My first problem was one of organization," he said the other day. "On and off the field. Then I wanted to strengthen our defense, and I worked hard at it. We got three players in trades with Cleveland which made the difference—or a good deal of it: Henry Jordan at tackle, Bill Quinan at end and Bobby Freeman in the defensive secondary. They're experienced, tough players, and there's no substitute for experience on defense. When I got Emlen Tunnell from the Giants it took a lot of the coaching load off my back. Tunnell has played defense in this league for 11 years, and he knows the system I use and he has been indispensable."

Defense was particularly important to Lombardi.

"I know we had to stay close," he said. "We had to be in the game all the way. We couldn't let any one get a couple of touchdowns ahead and expect to make it up on a couple of long plays. Our offense wasn't that good. So I concentrated on defense."

In his first league game, Lombardi—and his newly assembled old pros on defense—held the Chicago Bears without a touchdown and won 9-6. In his second game he allowed Detroit only one touchdown and won 28-10. Against the San Francisco 49ers, the Packers allowed two touchdowns, but the Green Bay offense, gaining strength from Sunday to Sunday, managed three, and the Packers led the conference 3-0.

You can attribute a good deal of Green Bay's improved offense to Frank Gifford, a tough, competent

X-RAY OF LAST WEEK'S GAMES

	Pts	Yds	Pts	Pass
		Rush	Yds	Comp
Packers vs. 49ers	21	784	94	6 14
	20	172	150	8-23
Rams vs. Bears	28	245	179	17 37
	21	21	295	14 29
Colts vs. Lions	33	364	257	13 26
	24	190	115	10 30
Giants vs. Browns	10	356	94	9-17
	6	139	204	18 37
Eagles vs. Steelers	28	109	172	13 28
	24	66	203	18 35
Redskins vs. Cards	23	168	136	8 15
	14	104	194	20 32

LEAGUE STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

	Win	Lost	Tied	Pct
Washington	2	1	0	.667
New York	2	1	0	.667
Philadelphia	2	1	0	.667
Cleveland	1	2	0	.333
Chicago Cardinals	1	2	0	.333
Pittsburgh	1	2	0	.333

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Green Bay	3	0	0	1.000
Baltimore	2	1	0	.667
San Francisco	2	1	0	.667
Chicago Bears	1	2	0	.333
Los Angeles	1	2	0	.333
Detroit	0	3	0	.000



THE GAME'S GRIEVOUS LOSS

He was a small, paunchy man with a face like a pudgy hawk and a gravelly voice. He lived in a world of guinea pigs whom he ruled absolutely. He was, as much as any one man could be, responsible for the burgeoning of professional football, and he was the best commissioner any professional sport has had since the death of Kenesaw Mountain Landis. Bert (De Benneville) Bell, who took over as commissioner of the National Football League in 1946, was responsible for the eminently sane policies of the league on television and procurement of personnel, the two factors which made pro football the success it is today. Before he was commissioner, he was an owner and a coach in the league and not very effective in either pursuit. He was fair in his dealings with owners and players. Sunday he died watching a football game between the Eagles and the Steelers in Philadelphia, and he left a vacancy no one else can fill.

halfback for the New York Giants who can run exceptionally well and who can pass well enough. Casting about for a Green Bay equivalent to Gifford, Lombardi settled on Paul Hornung. Hornung came to the Packers as a bonus draft choice from Notre Dame, where he had been a quarterback. He was a good Notre Dame quarterback, although he did not operate during the days of glory for the Irish. He ran very hard and he threw the ball with reasonable, though not pro-quality, accuracy. It is almost an axiom of pro football that Notre Dame quarterbacks are not as good as they look and this was, unfortunately, true of Hornung. He threw well for the Packers but that was not, by a good margin, well enough. Then he was moved to fullback to take advantage of his size and strength and he was neither big enough nor strong enough to be a good pro fullback.

Lombardi, who was sold by Frank Gifford as big, strong halfbacks who can throw adequately, saw another Gifford in Hornung. He moved the

handsome blond youngster from fullback to halfback, and Hornung responded beautifully. Lombardi still needs a good fullback, but in Hornung at halfback he has a tremendous running and passing threat which has jelled the Packer offense.

The defense reflects the cold, icy-bright mind that is a part of Lombardi. He hasn't moved himself to tears recently during a half-time exhortation, but the sentimental streak in his nature is still valuable to him.

He traded for Lamar McHan, the moody, unpredictable quarterback of the Chicago Cardinals, between seasons. McHan, who has all the physical equipment and skills to be one of the best, had never quite made it under the various Cardinal coaches. He has been the moving force for the Packers under the wise, understanding and gentle guidance of Lombardi.

"All he needed was confidence," Lombardi said. "I tried to give it to him."

Said McHan early in the season

continued

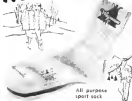


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PRO FOOTBALL continued

when Lombardi stuck by him through a series of mishaps: "You got to put out for a guy like that. If you know he believes in you, what else can you do?"

While the Packers perched rather precariously atop the Western Conference, the rest of the teams in the NFL continued to float the odds. The Los Angeles Rams, bolstered by the acquisition of Carl Kasalvarez to plug a lamentably leaky secondary defense, outscored the so far disappointing Chicago Bears 28-21. The Baltimore Colts, a team which seemed nearly unbeatable last year, had to rally vigorously in the fourth period to beat the winless Detroit Lions. Johnny Unitas, the incomparable Baltimore quarterback, saved the game in the closing minutes with a 54-yard pass-and-run play to Raymond Berry. But the Colts, off their two narrow victories and one defeat so far this season, seem lethargic and even a bit elderly. They are, however, still the strongest threats to the Packers and to the San Francisco 49ers.

Defense, long a trademark of the New York Giants, stood them in good stead again as they defeated the Cleveland Browns 10-6. A week ago, with a defensive back on the sidelines with an injury, the Giants could find no effective measure to contain the passes of one of the league's best, Philadelphia's Norman Van Brocklin. This week, with the defense reasonably healthy, New York had little trouble with the Brown pass offense, which is sadly lacking. Concentrating on stopping the Browns on the ground, the Giants won, although their own offense was not impressive.

Van Brocklin, the particular demon who bedeviled the Giants last week, continued to throw strikes against Pittsburgh. In a game matching two of the oldest and boldest of pro quarterbacks, Van Brocklin outpitched Pittsburgh's Bobby Layne 28-24 to put Philadelphia in a three-way tie with the Giants and the Redskins for the Eastern Conference lead.

The Redskins, still playing scared after Coach Mike Nixon two weeks ago threatened to fire 19 players if they did not improve, whipped the Chicago Cardinals 23-14. Ralph Guglielmi, the old Notre Dame quarterback, took over from the spectacular but largely ineffective Edsall LeBaron to engineer the Redskins victory.

END

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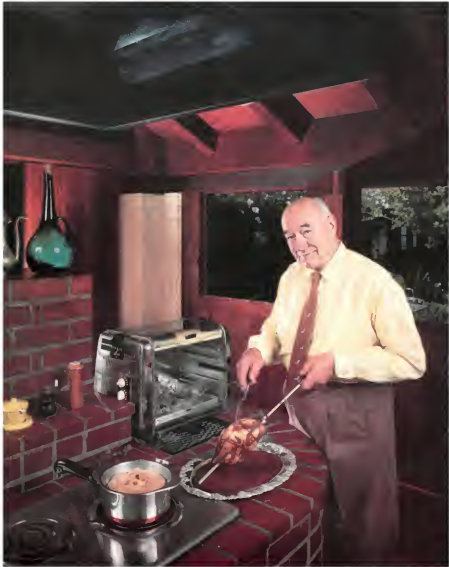
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THE STOVE IS AN ISLAND in the middle of the kitchen, where Dr. Andrew cooks pheasant in an infra-red broiler, brick oven, burners and even a barbecue pit (not shown) are grouped beneath ramпы and overhead exhaust fans.

Salute to the ringneck

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, famed zoologist and explorer, Director of the American Museum of Natural History from 1935 to 1942, now lives in retirement in the Carmel Valley, Calif. He is the author of 20 books on science, exploration and adventure, but here he takes up the subject he likes best of all: pheasants in the field and on the fire.

THE Chinese ring-necked pheasant is the most important and popular alien in our game bird world. He is beautiful, he is hardy, he is often polygamous and he believes in perpetuating his race. Eight to 13 offspring are his normal season's "get," but he may do even better than that.

The first permanent pheasant immigrants to the United States got their passports in 1881 from Judge O.N. Denny, the American consul general in Shanghai. They were given homestead rights in Oregon, near the mouth of the Willamette River, liked the country and settled down. Eleven years later, when shooting was permitted, 50,000 birds were reported killed on opening day. Since then the ringnecks have spread over the entire northern half of the U.S. and into southwestern Canada. In many states, upland shooting would be a poor sport indeed were it not for the pheasant.

Today, in some parts of the country, open shooting areas where there are even a few game birds are shrinking almost to the vanishing point. Upland shooting is becoming more and more a matter of game management, of private preserves and clubs where you can pay your money and shoot your hard. For these preserves the ring-necked pheasant is ideal, since he is easy to raise and always gives top sport. Each year many hundreds of thousands are raised in captivity, but they are always as wild as hawks. If any one of them is given half a chance, he will be off into the blue.

The ringneck also has a significant part in the field trial for gun dogs of all kinds. I have been a gun at retriever field trials in Arizona, Nevada, Idaho and all up and down the state of California during the past seven years. Pheasants are the principal bird encountered, and I shoot several hundred of them each spring and fall. I've learned to respect the ringneck, not only as a grand game bird, but as a very dainty morsel on the table *when properly cooked*. I must emphasize that. You cannot treat a pheasant casually in the kitchen. If you do, you will wonder why anyone ever said this bird was good eating.

At the end of almost every field trial the club sells the shot birds to restaurants or individuals. I always get several. Of course, I put most of them down in the freezer. I usually prefer hens, as they are likely to be more tender than cocks, although they are smaller. A pheasant is a difficult bird to pluck, either dry or wet; the skin is tender and the feathers are deeply embedded. It's a long job if you do it yourself. Even with the greatest care you will probably have some breaks in the skin.

I recommend that you have your butcher do the plucking, if possible. (When I came to California I was horrified to discover that most sportsmen out here rip off the feathers, skin and all.)

It is important to remember, both in preparation and in cooking, that a pheasant is essentially a dry bird. In order to have no drying out in freezing, I take a two-quart milk carton, cut off the top, put in the pheasant (which has been plucked and cleaned) breast down, fill the carton with water and set it in the freezer. In a short time the bird will be encased in a solid block of ice. It can remain that way for months without losing either moisture or flavor. (This is also an excellent method of freezing trout and other small fish.)

Whether a pheasant is skinned or plucked, the bird's natural juices must be retained in the cooking. This can be done in the following way: Stuff it with a moist dressing and truss the bird neatly with string to prevent it from falling apart. Then run a spit lengthwise through the body. Having done that, wrap it tightly in foil, being careful to leave no openings where the juice can drain out. I like to cook pheasant in an infra-red rotisserie. Exposed to radiant heat, the bird cooks a little faster than by other methods. While it is cooking, I make a bread sauce, as there is nothing better for a pheasant. After you have removed the foil and browned the skin, you've really got yourself a *herb*.

Stuffing the pheasant For two medium-size pheasants—enough for four people—coarsely chop 4 stalks of celery, 1 medium onion and a large sprig of parsley. Coarsely crumble 6 slices of bread, a day or so old. Melt $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of butter. Mix all ingredients thoroughly and season with about $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon poultry seasoning, a sprinkling of freshly ground black pepper, and herbs as desired.

Cooking the bird If using frozen pheasants, defrost at room temperature. Allow three hours at least for complete thawing. Salt and pepper the inside of each bird. Stuff loosely; do not pack. Truss as you would a chicken and skewer it on spits. Season lightly with leftover bacon fat and dot with a couple of pats of butter. Then wrap it in foil, sealing the ends around the spit as tightly as possible. Cook in infra-red rotisserie at high heat about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours for medium-size pheasant. When done, remove foil but leave bird in the rotisserie for a few minutes to brown, brushing frequently with juice that has accumulated in foil. (Of course, if the pheasant has been skinned, it will not brown properly.)

For charcoal roasting, proceed in exactly the same manner, but cooking time will depend on degree of heat of the fire.

Bread sauce For two pheasants, place in a double boiler 2 cups of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of fine bread crumbs, 3 onion stalks with about 10 cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and a few grains of cayenne. Cook over low heat, stirring occasionally, for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, when the sauce should be thick. Remove onion and add 2 tablespoons butter. Brown a few crumbs in butter and sprinkle over the top.



CHARLES GOREN / Cards

How to bet on a tossup

THE ORIGIN of certain popular terminology is often cloaked in mystery, but there can be little doubt of why an even chance is often referred to as a tossup. As to whether a toss of a coin is ever a strictly even chance—that, my friends, is an entirely different problem.

Consider, for example, the case of the penny that has come up heads on 12 consecutive tosses. How would you bet on the 13th toss? If you are a mathematician, you might bet either way, knowing that previous events have no effect on the present odds. If you are with the majority, you might bet on tails, figuring that it was about time for the tide to turn. But if you are a realist you will bet on heads again, figuring—until convinced otherwise—that there just might happen to be a bit more weight on one side of the penny.

The expert's edge at the bridge table does not need to be much more than the ability to sense which side of the tossup happens to be carrying that little bit of extra weight. For example:

Both sides vulnerable
South dealer



SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	EAST
14	PASS	24	PASS
34	PASS	54	PASS
64	PASS	PASS	PASS

Opening lead: *dence of hearts*

If there were flaws in the bidding, it would have required the perfect opening lead—a diamond—to point them out. Assured of a 10-point minimum in North's hand by the response of two clubs, South was amply justified in his strongly urging jump rebid in spades. North, on his part, had too much over that minimum to bid merely four spades. And South, with three aces, had the control cards North's had seemed to be inquiring about.

West briefly toyed with the thought of opening a trump, but discarded that idea for an excellent reason. The bidding warned that North's club suit would furnish a flock of discards once the ace had been knocked out, so it was necessary to find the setting trick in a hurry.

But hearts wasn't the place to find it. South won the first trick with his jack, drew trumps, knocked out the ace of clubs and got rid of his diamond leser on dummy's jack of clubs to bring home his slam.

"I guessed wrong," apologized West. "It seemed a tossup whether you had the king of hearts or the queen of diamonds, and there was a slight advantage in the heart lead because it would not throw away a trick if you had the jack of hearts instead of the king."

West's reasoning was true as far as it went. But, like the bettor's feeling that it was about time for a tail to turn up, it did not apply to this particular toss of the coin. It would do no good merely to save a trick; South, you'll observe, could have made his contract even if he did not hold the jack of hearts. West needed to find a defensive trick in a hurry.

Therefore, the only cards that mattered, assuming that the opponents held three aces, were the king of hearts and the queen of diamonds. From a strictly mathematical view, there was as good a chance that East had been dealt one of these cards as the other. But, looking at his own hand, West should see considerably more likelihood his partner would hold a queen rather than a king.

Why? Because the opponents had reached a slam lacking the 9 high-card points West could see in his own hand and—if that slam could be defeated—another king or queen which East must hold. To put it simply, there was more chance partner held a queen than a king.

Against loose bidders, we'll grant that this may be a slim advantage. But how much extra weight do you need to decide which way you'll bet on a tossup?

EXTRA TRICK

To decide which of two cards your partner is more likely to hold, visualize the strength of declarer's hand lacking one card or the other. The holding that best fits his bidding should give you your answer.

END



HARRY SILBERT HANDLES SHOEMAKER



BONES LABOYNE REPRESENTS ARCARO



CHICK LANG HAS BOOK OF HARTACK

Three men on a horse

Behind every jockey stands a man that the public seldom sees but owners know well

HARRY SILBERT had a good year around America's race tracks last year, and Harry is having a good year this year, too, and if one were able to look far into the future, Harry would be having good year heaped upon good year. Ever hear of Harry Silbert? Probably not. But when Harry walks through the paddocks people say, "There goes good old reliable Harry." Of course, others say, "There goes good old reprehensible Harry." For Harry is a sunglasses-and-rigar type, and Harry makes his living off a kid who is 28. Harry is a jockey's agent.

There are in America today, according to The Jockeys' Guild, some 1,200 race riders, and behind each of these stands an agent. Some agents handle two or three boys at the same time, maneuvering one against the other like conflicting marionettes. Most of these agents, and their riders as well, will spend the rest of their lives playing the smaller rooms. But once a rider starts to click at the bigger tracks, his agent becomes a very big man. Today Harry Silbert, as agent for Jockey Willie Shoemaker, Bones LaBoyne, as agent for Eddie Arcaro, and Chick Lang, as agent for Bill Hartack, are three of the most important men in American racing. They have reached the top in what is normally considered a very low profession.

This week Silbert, LaBoyne and Lang have maneuvered their clients onto the three top favorites for the richest race ever to be run in New York State, the \$200,000 Champagne Stakes for 2-year-olds. Shoemaker will be riding C. V. Whitney's Tompion, Arcaro will be riding Leonard Fruchtman's Bally Ache and Hartack will be aboard Tinkham Veale II's Vital Force (although Lang and Har-

tack may well make a late switch and jump aboard Spring Hill Farm's Easy Spur in the \$100,000 Hawthorne Gold Cup at Chicago).

These agents and their riders are gambling very little on the outcome of the Champagne. The real gamblers are the owners of the three runners that Shoemaker, Arcaro and Hartack are riding. The owners have each put up \$10,000 to make their horses eligible, after having failed to keep them eligible all year long.

Their gamble is a good one, however, because as the box on the next page indicates, these three jockeys are the "money riders" of America today. They have won, among them, nine of the 15 Triple Crown races over the past five years and have been second five times. They have virtually monopolized the major 2-year-old races of recent years, having won four of the last seven Arlington Futurities (with the lowest winner's share totaling \$84,410); five of the last eight Washington Park Futurities (lowest winner's share \$79,710); four of the last six Hopefuls (lowest winner's share \$38,700); four of the last six Belmont and Aqueduct Futurities (low winner's share \$80,690); and the past three Garden States (low winner's share \$155,047). The reason for the remarkably consistent success of these riders lies to a certain extent in the hands of their agents, who continually drag them off good horses and put them on better ones.

A perfect example of this is the method with which Shoemaker and Silbert have hopped from one hot horse to another. In the Kentucky Derby, you may remember, Shoemaker was on Tony Lee, and he won in the tightest of photos over Sword Dancer. Tony Lee was sent west. Shoemaker stayed east. Who did Shoemaker ride in the Preakness? Sword Dancer, who finished second. Shoemaker rode Sword Dancer back in the Belmont Stakes and won it, beating

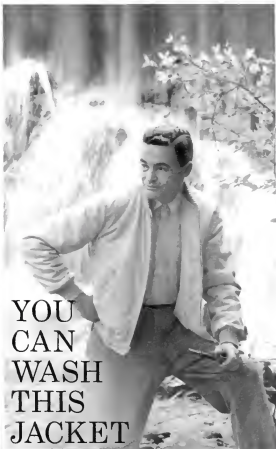
continued

difference between the good years and the bad. Look, if anybody in this game could be right only 50% of the time, he'd be the smartest man alive."

Johnny Nerud, who trains one of the largest public stables in the East, has his own ideas about agents. "I don't know," says Nerud. "Some people think the agent has a tough job. Well, I was an agent for almost four years. I think it's a pretty easy way to make a living. For one thing, you don't have to make any investments; you put up nothing compared to the owners and the trainers. You have virtually no troubles except those with your rider. If he is going good then you should be going good. When a stake race comes up at a track out of the town in which you are presently riding, the owner pays all the travel and hotel bills, and if your rider wins he gets 10%; and you, in turn, get 10% of his purse. Often, however, owners get mad because they might want to ride a boy in a stake race away from the locale in which he is currently riding, and the agent will step in and ask for a retainer to have his boy ride for just one afternoon; for just one major race. There are cases where these retainers get very high, and if a stable isn't going too good the owner may feel he's being robbed. Always remember," says Nerud, "that the agent must constantly deal with trainers, and trainers are nervous guys, ulcer types, and they blow hot and cold. Sometimes an owner and a trainer will disagree on which is the best boy for a horse. A trainer may like one boy, the owner another. Well, after all, the owner is paying the bills, and he usually wins out."

One owner protests, "We are now moving into a league where some of the riders are demanding 10% of second-place finishes in stakes. Some people should remember that the name of the sport is horse racing, not jockey racing. The owners, and I can speak for just a few, are getting a little too much doubletalk from these agents. Don't be surprised if the dealings between owners, agents and riders are looked into thoroughly very soon."

This week's Champagne will probably show that either Silbert, or La-Boyne, or Lang has been right again. But if it doesn't and another horse pops down to win it, they will be fighting to get their boy on that horse for the major races ahead. **END**



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You have some rights under the rules, too

Most golfers think of the Rule book as a straitjacket, but it's a big help at times

THE MAIL brings a number of odd questions about the Rules of Golf to the United States Golf Association's headquarters in Golf House, New York. This unusual one came in recently:

"We have lots of rainy days, but we hold our tournaments regardless of the weather. When playing on a rainy and wet course, is it legal for a player to go barefooted?"

The writer was not Sam Snead or Dynamite Goodloe. His name is Al Kobata, and he lives in Hawaii.

Can there be more to the question than the question itself? Does it imply that many golfers have a rather fearful view of the Rules of Golf? Do they think the code is a jumble of don'ts and can'ts and prohibitions and technicalities?

Sadly enough, this is a fairly common estimate of the Rules. But there is another side, a positive side. The Rules carry many legitimate, sporting advantages for the knowing golfer. In a cursory exploration of the Rules book recently I found more than 75 examples of rights, of positive privileges, as distinguished from negative can't-do-thats.

Suppose you get one safely off the tee right down the middle of the fairway. But the night before some young



AUTHOR JOE DEY, executive director of the U.S. Golf Association and a relentless enforcer of the rules of golf, is a weekend player of no small skill himself.

hot rodders had taken their souped-up auto on that fairway and tested its brakes. Your drive comes to rest in a deeply rutted bare patch, made overnight, right in the fairway, and the ball is practically unplayable. Are you stuck with your lie?

In a tournament you could appeal to the committee to declare the rutted area to be ground under repair. Ideally, ground under repair should be marked in advance; but here is an emergency case. The definition of ground under repair covers it: it is any portion of the course so marked by the committee or "so declared by its authorized representative." A referee or a committee may classify serious fresh damage to the course as ground under repair. But note that an official must make the decision; if every player decided it for himself, things could be chaotic.

A commonplace but important point about rights in the Rules, concerning the five-minute time limit on looking for a lost ball, was made during the fourth round of the 1956 Amateur championship at Knollwood, near Chicago. Here Arnold Blum and Charlie Harrison were all even after 17 holes. On the 18th Blum knocked his tee shot into the rough. After a lengthy search Arnold announced that he was ready to give up looking for the ball, but Clarence W. Benedict, a USGA official who had been timing the search, informed him that he still had 45 seconds left. The ball was found by a spectator a few seconds later, and Blum subsequently



KEEN KNOWLEDGE OF GOLF RULES GAVE ARNOLD PALMER VICTORY IN 1958 MASTERS

won the match, reached the quarter-finals and was named to the 1957 Walker Cup team.

You can't always rely on officials to be as efficient as Mr. Benedict was. In point of fact, sometimes you have to know the Rules just to protect yourself from officials.

Arnold Palmer's knowledge of his rights was a key point in his victory in the Masters tournament at the Augusta National last year.

Wet conditions in the final round brought about a local rule allowing a free lift for a ball embedded "through the green"—which means the whole course except teeing ground and putting green of the hole being played and all hazards on the course.

Playing the 12th hole, a par 3, Palmer's tee shot became embedded in a mound above the green. Since it was "through the green," Palmer knew that he was entitled to a free lift. A nearby committeeman, however, thought the special permission to lift an embedded ball applied in the fairway only.

Palmer quite properly decided to invoke another Rule which applies in stroke play only, not match play, a Rule (11:5) which enables a player, when there is doubt about his rights or procedures, to play two balls and keep going so as to be sure to have a legal score: he may play out the hole with the ball as it lies and, at the same time, complete the hole with a second ball, provided he announces to his marker which ball he wants to score with if the Rules permit.

Palmer played his ball as it lay, and took 5 on the par-3 hole. Then, under the temporary rule for an embedded ball, he played another ball near the place where the first one had lain and scored 3. He immediately submitted the case to the tournament committee.

When Palmer was playing the 15th hole he was told that the committee had decided he had been within his rights and that his 3 had been accepted as his score for the 12th hole.

Here was a difference of two strokes—a 3 or a 5. Palmer won the Masters by one stroke over Doug Ford and Fred Hawkins.

In the 1954 Masters Billy Joe Patton showed his knowledge of the applicable Rule when, on the sixth hole, he hit his ball against the flagstick. He very gingerly removed the stick, and the ball fell into the hole for a dramatic hole in one at a crucial

continued

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point during the final round. Had he yanked the stick out so quickly that the ball failed to drop in, it would have simply lain one outside the hole.

Another Masters tournament several years ago was the occasion for an unusual sequence of rulings involving Julius Boros.

On the 134th hole Boros faded his second shot into a brook at the right of the green. His ball lay in the water hazard in about an inch of water, in an almost impossible cuppy position. Running across the hazard was a metal water pipe which would have interfered with Boros' backswing if he had tried to make a stroke. He probably could not have played a successful stroke even if the pipe had not been there, but no matter—the Rules entitled him to relief from the pipe, which was artificial and therefore technically known as an obstruction for Rules purposes. Even though the ball lay in a hazard, he had the right to seek such relief as he could get from the pipe.

As luck would have it, there was a flat little patch of grass near by in the water hazard, and it was within two club lengths of the nearest point of the obstruction. Boros asked an official whether he might drop the ball (which is done, of course, by simply dropping the ball over one's shoulder behind one's back) on the grass in the hazard. He was assured that it would be proper to do so.

"But what if the ball rolls into the water and becomes unplayable?" Boros wanted to know. "Where would I drop outside the hazard for a stroke penalty?" The official told him that he then could invoke the water hazard Rule and drop a ball outside the hazard, under a stroke penalty.

In other words, the free lift away from the pipe was merely an extension—the completion—of the second shot which originally sent the ball into the hazard. Boros did not have to decide whether to invoke the water hazard Rule and take its one-stroke penalty until he had seen the result of the free drop ensuing from the second shot.

So he dropped the ball successfully on the patch of grass within the water hazard, and got a playable lie as well as relief from the pipe.

But that was not all. When the ball fell, it came to rest against his heel.

Question then arose whether there would be a penalty if the ball should move as Boros took his foot away. Julius stood still until the official ruled that there would be no penalty. Today you'll find this point spelled out in the Rules as a result of this case.

Boros played the ball successfully out of the hazard in 3.

The Rule about obstruction is not fully appreciated by many golfers. The first thing to know is what an obstruction is. It is anything artificial, whether erected, placed or left on the course, but not including stakes and fences defining out of bounds, and artificial roads and paths. Note the distinction between obstructions and



HAPPY KISS is given by Billy Joe Patton to ball rules helped to hole in one.

loose impediments: loose impediments are natural objects not fixed or growing, such as pebbles, loose twigs and leaves, whereas obstructions are artificial, man-made objects, such as paper, tin cans, water hydrants and ball washers.

An incident involving an unusual type of obstruction occurred in an English country championship, 36 holes at stroke play. A golfer's ball came to rest in the heather touching a sky lark's nest containing four young birds. The ball was in a good lie, but rather than hit the ball and destroy both nest and birds the player, under the watchful eyes of a fellow competitor, dropped back of the nest and played his ball from there. The case went to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club for a ruling and the Rules

Committee declared, in a mood of sporting generosity, that the nest could be considered an immovable obstruction (Rule 31:2). The golfer's action was therefore upheld without penalty.

The principle of playing the ball as it lies is the fundamental Rule of Golf. But sometimes it can be overdone. Consider the case of Peter Wilding last spring at Scarborough, England.

Mr. Wilding swung at a ball in the rough, and it hopped into his trousers' cuff.

Mr. Wilding consulted his partner, who said the Rules were plain—play the ball as it lies.

Mr. Wilding took a mighty swipe. The ball flew clear, but he let out a yell of agony and hobbled off the course looking for a doctor to treat a chipped bone in his leg.

Let's ignore the fact that when Mr. Wilding stopped his own ball in his trousers' cuff he was subject to penalty of loss of hole in match play or two strokes in stroke play (Rule 26). Let's overlook, too, the fact that in stroke play he was obliged to drop the ball out of his clothes without further penalty. Let's just remember Peter Wilding as a man who plays the ball as it lies, come what may.

Mr. Wilding's case is helpful in emphasizing one of the three tenets on which all Rules are founded. The three are:

- 1) Play the course as we find it.
- 2) Play the ball as it lies.
- 3) Play fair.

The Rules are admittedly more complex than that. They have to cover a lot of territory in order to insure that everybody plays the same game, for no two courses are alike and a normal playing area covers about 125 acres. Yes, the Rules are complex, but if we try to apply common sense to them they boil down to:

- 1) Play the course as we find it.
- 2) Play the ball as it lies.
- 3) Play fair.

Of course, golfers who make a habit of carrying a Rules book and of consulting it as situations arise during play are often surprised to find how many rights and privileges they have. In time they come to find that, for the real lover of golf, the code of playing Rules is a good friend that confers many favors. But, like any other friend, we have to know him well to appreciate him best.

And as for Al Kobata of Hawaii, yes, it is legal under the Rules to play golf barefooted.

END



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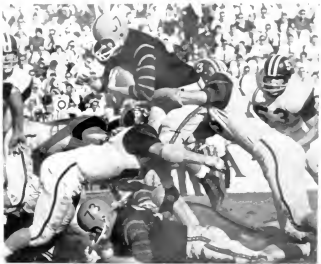
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*P.S. The hat is the Gun Club
as advertised on the opposite page.*

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NOTRE DAME *near* touchdown as George Selick is stopped inches short of California goal after taking ball from Don White (6), a substitute quarterback. The Irish scored on next play. Notre Dame's star quarterback, George Igo, playing for first time this season after a scrimmage injury, started team to 28-6 win with touchdown pass in second minute.



IVY LEAGUE action find Mike Ippolito of Princeton going nowhere against stiff Pennsylvania line in third-period effort. Such was the story all afternoon as the Quakers won 18-0. After three games they are undefeated, untied and un-scored upon, thereby becoming distinct threats to win, if not the national, at least the Ivy League championship.

TEXAS DELIGHT

continued from page 70

been drubbed by Northwestern. A *Slight Case of Murder*, SL, Oct. 5).

Oklahoma struck suddenly and powerfully. Near the middle of the first quarter, Second-string Quarterback Bob Cornell passed to Fullback Jackie Holt on a scoring play covering 23 yards. Soon First-string Quarterback Bobby Boyd pitched out to the swift right halfback, Dick Carpenter, and he tightroped 38 yards along the sideline to score again.

Permitting Oklahoma 12 points early in a game might well have disheartened Texas, but it did not. The Longhorns pounded 72 yards to a touchdown in the second quarter as Halfback Rene Ramirez ran, caught and, spectacularly, passed the ball. Twice he ran to the left and passed left-handed on picture plays, and the second time End Larry Cooper snared the ball in the end zone. Oklahoma had failed to convert after both touchdowns. Now Bobby Lackey's deflected placement just did wobble over the bar to make the score 12-7.

Late in the second quarter the crowd, which had been rising to mid-dling peaks so far, began to scale an Everest of delirium. Texas was on the move. From the 48, one of Texas' half dozen notable sophomores, a speed merchant of a quarterback named Jimmy Saxton, swept wide to his right, accelerated ahead and, with his jersey half torn away by a tackler, squirmed to the Oklahoma 22. Six plays later, Fullback Mike Dowdle smashed across the line for the game's climactic touchdown—with just 10 seconds left on the clock.

Now Texas led 13-12. It was still a high-voltage game, but it did not matter that Texas scored again in the last half or that Oklahoma, despite damaging injuries, was able to unleash the bulldozing Prentice Gautt. All in all, Gautt gained 135 yards, but Texas stiffened whenever they were really threatened. The Longhorns won 19-12, without really needing the last touchdown. As the game ended, the south goal post came splintering down. Then the other went, and Texas partisans flowed downtown to whoop it up.

It was some game, some Texas weekend. With four victories in a row put away (and some fans dreaming of the first perfect Texas season since 1920), Darrell Royal allowed he was mighty happy.

END



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Tip from the Top

Getting behind the putt

PUTTING STYLES vary from player to player. There's no reason why they shouldn't, for putting is a personal thing. In my own case, about a year and a half ago after a stretch of in-and-out work on the greens, I adopted a slight change in my usual method of putting which did me a world of good. I altered my stance so that my body and arms were more behind the ball.

Getting more behind the putt enabled me to be much surer about many of the elements that make or break you on the greens. It gave me a better line to the hole. It was much easier on my timing. I could hit the ball more solidly—right below the equator. To sum it up, this new position produced the picture in my mind that I could roll the ball smoothly and accurately toward the target, not unlike the way Buddy Bomar does in bowling.

When a player talks about rolling the ball toward the cup, I realize he is going against the present-day fashion which would have you rap the ball with a sharp, jabby hit. I don't think these pop strokes and bop strokes are here to stay. The game's top players could always stroke their putts, and that's the soundest method in the long run, I believe. In any event, getting behind the putt is easy for anyone to adapt to, and it has produced such good results for me that I recommend it to all golfers who are not natural tappers. You see that hole so much better.



NEXT TIP: *Herman Perry on pulling down and through*

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The comeback of the American antelope

Nearly extinct three decades ago, today's herds are a monument to conservation

POISED FOR FLIGHT, rigid with curiosity, the animal pictured at the left, an American antelope, stands like a statue to the cause of conservation. In the middle 1890s this country boasted herds of antelope numbering in the millions. The sight of their white rumps speeding over the prairie prompted Horace Greeley to describe them, in contrast to the ungainly herds of buffalo, as the "only animals I have seen here that may justly boast of either grace or beauty." Truly a landmark of the age, they dwindled tragically to near extinction by 1924, the once-great abundance shrinking to a few isolated groups, numbering around 25,000 head.

The fact that there are antelope herds throughout the West today is the result of the work of many individuals. Credit must go first to the conservation departments of the antelope states, whose sweeping protective laws at the critical moment saved the remnants of the species. Groups of sportsmen and conservationists who saw the value of the antelope as a purely western animal carried the work thus begun even further. Antelope fawns, the easy and helpless prey of bobcats and coyotes, were given a greater chance to reach maturity by predator-control campaigns sponsored by the Bureau of Biological Survey.

The most difficult problem in saving the antelope, aside from hunting and predator incursions, was the growing lack of range food due to the steady encroachment of domestic livestock. The antelope needed range land of their own, free of competition. In

1931 private individuals working in cooperation with the Federal Government made the beginning steps toward this end possible.

Strenuous efforts on the part of the Boone and Crockett Club as well as the National Association of Audubon Societies culminated in the signing of an Executive Order on January 26, 1931, creating the Charles Sheldon Antelope Refuge, a remote tract of 34,000 acres, which included spring and summer ranges of Nevada herds. Named in memory of the late Charles Sheldon, one of the great sportsmen-naturalists of our time, its acquisition was followed in 1938 by the far larger (547,000 acres) Charles Sheldon Antelope Range and the 222,000-acre Hart Mountain Refuge just over the Oregon boundary. The combination of the three gave the herds all they required to grow and prosper.

Fossil remains have proved that the antelope is truly American in ancestry. Unusual in many respects, the native species are small in relation to other horned ruminants, averaging 92 pounds in the does and 114 in the bucks, but they possess physical characteristics which set them above many. Antelope have been clocked by observers up to 60 miles per hour. Their horns shed their outer covering each year rather than dropping them off entirely as do other horned animals. Their heart is fully twice the size of a sheep of the same weight, contributing to their phenomenal speed and endurance.

Today, the herds of the West have increased to the point where once again they can be hunted, though on a permit-only basis. Their white rumps flashing over the prairie are almost as familiar a sight to us as to our forefathers. Even more important, the antelope is a living testimonial to modern-day conservation.

END

Photograph by David Goodnow



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The bird band is a vital aid to science—and it is also the symbol of a sporting activity as exciting as the chase, as this account by a banding devotee shows

by GILBERT CANT

SCRUNCHED down in the tidebush on the bank of Pope's Creek where it runs into the Potomac River near Washington's birthplace, Garnett G. Horner Jr. was thinking about Christmas, only two days away: a few nice fat ducks would help to make the holiday table truly festive. Horner, 24, who lives only two miles from tide-water's edge and helps in his father's lumber business, had his wish that day: in his bag was a drake canvas-back. Four days later Horner bagged an immature male black duck. Soon he was able to tell his gunning companions that on Aug. 6, 1958 his canine had been paddling around a slough at Totlin, Alaska, 4,000 miles to the northwest; and a month later, his blackie had been dabbling in Poreh Lake in New York's Jefferson County, 450 miles to the north.

Also last fall Keith Haren of Denton, Texas shot a mourning dove. Exactly two years earlier it had been a nestling waiting for a swig of pigeon's milk at Lewis, Iowa. And Robert Bedard shot a woodcock in an alder swamp near his home at Ashby, Mass. That timberdoodle had spent the winter of 1954-55 at Goose Tete in Iberville Parish, Louisiana.

Smart hunters all, obviously. Yet how could they know so much about their kills?

By no clairvoyance, but because each of the birds carried on one leg an aluminum band with an identifying number and instructions. On the dove and woodcock bands there was room only for "Write F & W Serv Wash USA." On the bigger duck bands the legend was more explicit, with a *subito* to Latin America:

"Advise Fish & Wildlife Service
Write Washington, D.C., USA"

The three gunners opened the splitting bands with a screwdriver, flattened them out and Scotch-taped them to letters in which they told the Fish and Wildlife Service when and where the birds had been shot. At the Bird Banding Office in the service's Patuxent Research Refuge near Laurel, Maryland, civil service workers checked the files and sent the gunners word of when and where the birds had won their hands.

THOUSANDS WILL FIND THEM

This fall thousands of gunners in all 50 states (Hawaii is included because the peregrinating pintail flies the Pacific in both directions) will find similar bands. Surf fishermen and beachcombers will see them on the legs of sea birds washed up dead on the beaches. Small boys will find some on songbirds that they pick up from the roadside, killed by cars or by flying into telephone wires. Old ladies who find a winter finch or chicken-dee dead at their feeding stations and

insist on giving it "decent burial" will also see a few bands.

The greater the proportion of these bands that are returned to the Fish and Wildlife Service the greater will be the yield of knowledge (some of practical application to the sportsman but all of value to the scientist) about 600 species of North American birds. Fortunately, the FWS, ornithologists and bird lovers in general do not depend entirely on birds shot or found dead: a big proportion of the recoveries reported to Patuxent and checked through its filing system will be of birds trapped, banded and released, and later retrapped and released—after their numbers have been noted—by other banders.

By the numbers, banding is now a big sport and it is becoming highly competitive. Except for a few pest species, all birds are protected by international treaty and by federal and state laws. This makes it illegal to trap a bird, even for a minute and for a purpose as harmless and useful as banding, without a federal permit (and in most states a state permit also). Nobody under 18 need apply, and applicants must have at least three references from other banders or learned societies. The Bird Banding Office now has more than 2,000 active U.S. permits in force, and Canada has 300. The actual number of banders is about double this, because many are "primary permittees," such as professors of ornithology who may put a whole class to work under their supervision. The Fish and Wildlife Service alone has about 100 employees whose duties include banding, and some 40 states have banding programs in which scores of conservation employees take part.

Altogether, the banders have by now clamped identifying anklets on 11 million North American birds, and by mass-production methods have pushed the rate up to an estimated 750,000 for 1959. Roughly one-fourth of these are waterfowl or other game species; the rest run the gamut from hummingbirds, chickadees and sparrows to trumpeter swans and great white herons. (Nobody is going to band a whooping crane, biggest North American bird, if the FWS can help it; the danger of injuring one of the few remaining specimens is too great.) And no fewer than 50,000 bands are recovered, one way or another, each year.

It is remarkable that methodical banding did not get its start until

the early years of this century, simply because nobody until then had thought of using numbers, which make it possible to trace individual birds right back to the day and place of their banding. The Romans employed wild swallows (in addition to pigeons) to carry military intelligence and also to beat the bookies with the results of trotting races. The ancient and noble sport of falconry probably provided the earliest example of birds marked for the sake of establishing their individual identity. Marco Polo wrote that in his travels (1275-95) he had seen falcons with silver plates attached to their feet and bearing their own names as well as their owners'. European princes used a similar system. And remembering their sporting instincts, they also sometimes put a silver band on the leg of a heron that had survived a murderous attack by a falcon and set it free. There are astonishing "records" of long-lived herons and far-flying falcons tagged this way, but most cannot be credited, let alone confirmed.

Among early ornithologists Audubon came closest to the idea of modern banding. Near Philadelphia about 1803 he attached a light silver thread

to the leg of young phoebes in a nest and was delighted when two returned the following year.

As it is, honor for introducing the serial system goes to Denmark's Hans Christian Mortensen, who began putting numbered aluminum bands on the legs of starlings in 1899. Two years later, with no knowledge of Mortensen's work, Dr. Leon J. Cole of the Smithsonian Institution suggested a similar method. Dr. Paul Bartsch put the idea into practice in 1902 by tagging 23 black-crowned night herons with numbered bands marked "Return to Smithsonian Institution." The first long-distance recovery in the Americas involved one of Bartsch's herons, banded in 1903 and found dead in Cuba in 1905.

Despite the obvious advantages of coordination and standardization, banding remained haphazard for years, with various groups and individuals using their own private bands. The most dramatic of these was one that showed up on a mallard shot in North Carolina in January 1910, reading: "Have Faith in God! Write Jack Miner, Kingsville, Ont." Thus evangelized, the mallard shooter

continued



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BIRD-BANDING *continued*

wrote, and learned that it was the first duck Miner had banded in August 1909; at what was to become the most famous of America's private sanctuaries. But for many years Miner put no numbers on his bands.

The American Bird Banding Association, set up in 1909 with Dr. Cole as president, failed to bring order out of chaos. When the association was dissolved in 1920 the federal government's Biological Survey later merged with the Fish and Wildlife Service took over the task of coordination. Responsibility for U.S. banding has rested there ever since. The Canadian Wildlife Service has similar powers in Canada, and the two



DOWNY CHICK of barred owl has quite an Ohio wood for its leg band is attached.

cooperate smoothly. But though banders love the standard bands which the government provides, they are ruggedly individualistic, with strong ideas on what should be banded, when and where and how. To gain a forum for their views and the benefits of group strength they have four regional organizations: the Northeastern, Eastern, Inland and Western Bird Banding associations, each of which publishes technical news for members. To the Northeastern goes the honor of publishing *Bird Banding*, recognized as the national journal in the field.

Numbered banding began with heavy emphasis on nestlings or other unfledged young—they stayed put or were easy to catch. No great attention was at first paid to waterfowl, partly because America's principal

duck factories are on northern prairie sloughs, hard to get to and harder to negotiate when anybody gets there. But after World War II money from the federal tax on ammunition was prorated to the states, and some went into banding to support the gathering of information which would eventually help the sportsman. Ducks Unlimited banded thousands of birds on the areas it restored to breeding. The FWS made a cooperative deal with CWS and sent teams to Canada to band big numbers of waterfowl on their breeding grounds. A few private banders who raised waterfowl or ran gunning preserves lost their permits because of alleged violations of the rules or "conflict of interest." Over the protests of many amateurs and



CASPIAN TERN chick plays possum as its twin is banded on Lake Michigan shore.

some professionals, most waterfowl are now banded by government professionals; only a few amateurs have permits, which are zealously policed. But volunteers band the vast majority of nongame birds.

These volunteers, who are in the game for the love of it and nothing else, have little in common except their passion for banding. They include some professionals, like ornithologists from museums and universities and the guardians of bird sanctuaries. The rest are clergymen and lawyers, plumbers and butchers, writers and nuclear physicists. Many are housewives who can watch a pot and still keep an eye trained through the kitchen window to see whether there are birds in their traps.

Banders are as inventive and in-

continued



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genious as trout fishermen devising new flies or gunners improving a scope sight. They get a chance to show these qualities with the first strings of bands sent them by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Split down the side, the bands are closed tight to keep them on the wire on which they are strung. Each must be spread to fit on a bird's leg, then squeezed shut again so it will stay on. (It must be loose

enough to slide up and down the leg, but not so big or loose as to work off over the foot.) Opening the band calls for ground-down needle-nose pliers; for the smallest sizes, paper staple openers (also ground down) are good because they spread when the handle is squeezed—a more natural hand movement than spreading pliers. Modifying pliers so that they will hold an opened band gently, then close it to a smooth cylinder, keeps banders busy for hours.

It is in catching birds for banding, however, that the banders rise to impressive heights of ingenuity. Hiking around to nests and banding unfledged young is now (with a major exception for waterfowl) not only passé but severely frowned upon. Too many of the nestlings die, often because human intruders at a nest attract predators, and so returns are few. Most banders begin with one or two simple traps, soon find themselves aspiring to bigger game and

TRAPS ARE VARIED AND INGENIOUS

THE first trap widely used by banders (and still popular) was a funnel type, known as the government sparrow trap, because it was designed in 1912 by the Department of Agriculture for farmers trying to get rid of house (or "English") sparrows. It is good not only for these pests (which nearly all banders despise) but for many of the 30-odd species of native American sparrows (which are beneficial and a delight to the eye and ear) and a wide variety of other small birds. Lured by such baits as seed and bread crumbs, the birds push through the first funnel, which ends in a horse-shoe of converging wires. What looks like "the way out" proves to be another funnel, leading to a second compartment, so the birds are double-trapped. When the bander is ready to collect them he shoots them into a gathering cage which may be permanently attached or hooked on over a small door opening when needed.

One of the simplest traps is bottomless and box-shaped, made of hardware cloth, welded wire or fine-gauge (1/2-inch to 3/4-inch) chicken wire. It is propped up over the bait or the nest of a ground-breeding species.

One long edge is supported by a stick (which may be hinged for quicker action) with a string attached. When a bird is beneath the trap the bander pulls the string.

Still relatively simple, but automatic so that it need not be watched continuously, is a cage-shaped trap with a hinged "doorstep" set at a slight up-grade. When the bird jumps on the step it trips an attached trigger wire, and a sliding door slams down behind it. Named for the late Miss Jessica A. Potter of Los Angeles who designed it in the 1920s, the Potter trap has been made with many modifications, notably multiple cells—one trapped bird tends to attract others whose curiosity lands them in the clink—and glass backs.

Water is a good bait, so in the *chardonnet* trap (French for goldfinch) there are tiny pans mounted on cocked trigger bars which spring an overhead door when a bird drops in for a quick one.

Deservedly popular is the well-named all-purpose trap, shaped like a double-letter S and modified by Seth H. Low of the FWS from an earlier clover-leaf design. The sides

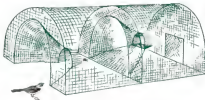
are hardware cloth, 2 feet high and 10 feet long; the top can be hardware cloth or chicken wire. In a permanent layout the trap can be set on concrete to discourage rodents from digging their way in and out. In any setting it works best when there is a shallow pool at one end: the important thing is to have a slow, steady drip of water into the pool to attract attention. A galvanized pail with a small hole, half plugged with a loose-fitting nail, will get as many birds as a more elaborate hydraulic system. The birds get in through a narrow, funnel-shaped entrance.

Even so wily a bird as the crow still has markedly limited intelligence. Modifications of an Australian crow trap are springing up in U.S. gardens: usually 6 feet high and 10 feet square, they have panel-shaped entrances at the top. The crows hop down to feed on corn on the cob. Surprisingly few of them are smart enough to try to fly upward and out the same way. If they do they are discouraged by the jangling of wire coat hangers strung just under the entrance—which did not deter them from getting in.

Exotically named in keeping with



NYLON HOOSERS AND LIVE BAIT TRAP HAWKS



SPARROW TRAP TAKES A WIDE VARIETY OF BIRDS

equip themselves with up to 20 traps of half a dozen basic designs (see box). There is an expanding department of special devices. For woodpeckers which work their way up trees, vertical fences or leads of hardware cloth steer the birds into a funnel-like trap attached to the trunk and baited with goodies such as suet. Shore birds (sandpipers and their kin), feeding at random on mud flats, can be steered into traps by leads or chicken-wire guide walls. The Pennsylvania

woodcock trap consists of a string net on a semicircular frame of two-foot diameter, attached to the action of a break-back rat trap and triggered the same way—but the loose net flies up and over the bird and holds it unharmed.

With mountain-goat agility (and no height dizziness) some banders in northern Europe catch sea birds of the auk family in mid-air as they whirl along the edge of their breeding cliffs, using an Icelandic *feygja-*

long—a light 15-foot version of the lacrosse stick.

Among the least accessible of birds are the high-flying, high-nesting chimney swifts. Yet more than 550,000 of them have been banded, thanks to the resourcefulness of banders in the southeastern U.S. There, in the fall, migrating swifts pour like black twisters into the tops of chimneys—where there is no fire going. Ben Coffey Jr. of Memphis

continued

its origin and purpose is the Bal-Chatri trap, developed in the Orient for catching falcons and adaptable to most birds of prey. A cone-shaped cage, it holds live bait—one good use for house sparrows, though a house mouse is best. Attached to the top are dozens of nooses, originally of strong silk, now usually of fine nylon leader. Banders driving along a country road spot a sparrow hawk (American kestrel) perched on the wires ahead. Almost beneath the bird they slow down; the passenger opens the car door and drops the trap on the road shoulder. By the time they stop, 100 yards beyond, to look back, the hawk often has his feet caught in a cat's cradle of nooses.

In Europe whole gardens have been converted into traps as elaborate and durable as Hampton Court Maze, but in North America the more costly and permanent layouts are generally reserved for waterfowl. An adaptation from the Dutch, who gave us the word decoy, is the decoy pipe—actually a tunnel, up to 150 feet long, over a curved "pipe," or waterway, dug out as an extension of a shallow pond. The sides have footings of stone or lumber; above that, to a total height of 7½ feet, is wire. At the inner end, around the curve and invisible from the pond, is a catching pen 4 by

8 feet, with a gathering cage attached. Baited with shelled corn outside and cob corn inside, the pipe may take hundreds of ducks at once.

The ambitious Colorado trap, usually 25 by 50 feet, consists of netting set over and around steel posts standing in shallow water at a pond's edge. The entrances are on the land, where the trap extends about four feet over a feeding lane. Birds are first baited in with barley spread along a quarter of a mile of shore line. The feed is gradually concentrated to get the birds into the trap. After feeding, they plop into the adjacent water to drink and rest—and wait to be driven into gathering pens.

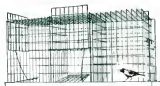
In all, probably as many ducks are caught for banding in simple, portable traps, with wire sides and top which swivel readily (on doweling, bamboo or Duralumin rods) for folding and portability. One of the handiest, only 2 by 3 by 1½ feet, designed by the FWS's law-abiding John J. Lynch, is unabashedly called the Maryland violator trap in honor of the lawbreakers from whom it was copied.

Peter Scott, the famous British wildfowl artist and conservationist, can claim the most extraordinary development; he introduced rocketry into trapping. At the refuge of the Severn Wildfowl Trust large numbers

of wintering geese would sit around for hours, tightly bunched, in favored resting areas. Beside such an area, Scott pegged down one long edge of a big cotton net, folded the net back and forth on itself and attached cordite-charged rockets to the outer edge. Wires for the electric detonator led to his blind. When the geese learned to accept the presence of the folded net, all Scott had to do was press a button. The rockets fired and hurled the net out over the birds' heads. By switching from cotton to nylon, Scott has been able to use a net as big as 50 by 180 feet, weighing only 20 pounds, and propelled by as many as six rockets. Working for the FWS at the Swan Lake Refuge in Missouri, Herbert H. Dill and William H. Thornberry adapted Scott's technique to the use of cannon instead of rockets. Dill made his cannon barrels from the drive-shaft housings of model A Fords, and after an enormous amount of welding, drilling and bolting got an assembly in which 12-gauge shotgun shells, especially loaded with black powder, serve as the propellant. They are fired from afar by a blasting machine. Most cannon nets used in America are smaller than Scott's, though Dill has used one 100 by 125 feet and caught 100 or more geese in it at one blast.



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BIRD BANDING *continued*

has been outwitting them since 1932, often helped by senior boy scouts. Weekday evenings, Coffey drives around, spotting the swifits' chosen chimneys. By Friday or Saturday he knows where to get a good haul. For safety of both handers and birds he rules out very high chimneys, limiting himself to those not more than 25 feet high over a flat roof.

When a flock has funneled in for the night—a mass of birds, wing to wing, clutching irregularly in the masonry with their tiny, weak feet and supporting themselves on their spiny tails—Coffey's crew slips a ventilated black tarpaulin over the stack. At dawn, when the birds are ready to leave, the crew returns, removes a flap of the tarp from one corner and sets a trap in its place. The birds fly up to the top of the trap, which is a sheet of cellophane, then flutter down into a funnel which ends in a piece of six-inch stovepipe leading to a gathering cage. In 1940 Coffey hauled 5,600 swifts from one chimney; one morning and banded 5,400, while at the same time checking for returns and repeats. Last fall, after working all day on a similar-size flock, he had to let 1,700 go—he had run out of bands. Gordon Hight, a wholesale grocer who puts up sealfolding to tackle tall chimneys in Rome, Georgia has had as many as 9,000 in one flock.

Nearly all trapping techniques have a common defect: they depend on the birds' being concentrated at a feeding, roosting or nesting site. With insect-eating birds, notably warblers and thrushes, and many other species there are no such concentrations, and for almost half a century very few of these—especially tree-top dwellers—were banded. Then Dr. Oliver L. Austin Jr., son of the founder of a famous ornithological laboratory and banding station on Cape Cod, returned from Japan with samples of "mist nets." The Japanese use them to obtain birds for food. The finest nets are made of thin black silk or nylon thread, like a huge "invisible" hair net. They average 35 feet long, and range from three to seven feet wide. Set on vertical poles like a badminton net on a natural line of flight for birds, they catch everything. But the nets can be more bane than boon. It is hard to extricate even a moderately entangled bird. The job takes patience, keen eyesight

and the delicate fingers of a seamstress (one reason why many women handers do better with nets than men). At worst, it is a hopeless task. Some species, especially chickadees, thrash around so long and violently that they become snarled in a mesh mass like a bait-eater's backlash in the days before spinning reels. Nets are a hazard if left out in high wind or rain—the birds may strangle or die of exposure.

Because of these dangers, and the risk that the nets may fall into the wrong hands, the FWS requires a bander, no matter how experienced with traps, to get a special permit for nets, usually issued only after he has learned the tricks from helping other handers. It puts a sharp limit on the number of nets he may use at one time because a bander might easily get more birds than he could handle.

The best use for nets is in the fall migration, in enterprises like Operation Recovery in which groups of eastern handers work cooperatively. In three weeks last fall at Island Beach, New Jersey, 53 volunteers led by Mrs. Stanley S. Dickerson used their weekends and vacation time to net, band and weigh 5,745 birds of 97 species—about five times the numbers and variety that could have been expected from trapping. The main thing was that there were never too many nets in use at once.

SOME ASTONISHING RECORDS

Volunteer banders have hung up some astonishing records for both themselves and their birds. Beecher S. Bowditch of Demarest, New Jersey, holds the longevity title, having banded from 1913 through 1958 (almost 50,000 birds of 139 species). He quit at 87 because he was afraid he was getting old. Bennett K. Matlack, 74, a retired educator of Bridgeton, New Jersey banded 11,013 birds, of 97 species, in 1958.

Some of the birds are equally energetic and almost as long-lived. A Caspian tern, banded as a nestling on Little Hat Island near St. James, Michigan on July 19, 1925, was shot (legally, for a scientific collection) in Ottawa County, Ohio on Aug. 19, 1971, after a full life of 26 years. It misses, by a whisker, the world record for hand-proved longevity: an arctic river ringer as a chick on the Elbe River, Germany in 1929 was killed by a cat when it was nesting on a nearby

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island in 1947. An American arctic tern holds the distance record: banded on July 23, 1928 on an island in Turnavik Bay, Labrador, it was found dead four months later at Port Shepstone, Natal—8,000 miles by great circle and at least 2,000 miles farther by the route this bird travels. A Manx shearwater holds the homing distance record: taken from its nesting burrow on Skokholm, an islet off the coast of Wales, flown to Boston and released, it made the 3,200 statute miles back home to its mate in 12½ days.

Despite the arctic tern's renown for regular transatlantic crossings, most people still think of migration as essentially a north-south movement. Ornithologists have long known that it is not so simple. Now banding is filling gaps in their knowledge but also raising new questions. A relatively nonmigratory species may wander far afield. A mockingbird banded by Matlack at Bridgeton in June of 1938 was found dead two months later at Sidney, Ohio—500 miles west. Some birds are downright vagrants. A common redpoll (one of the smallest of American finches) banded at Ridge-wood, New Jersey in 1956 was found dead at Edmonton, Alberta, two years later and 2,100 miles away. Several recoveries from Operation Recovery have been startling: birds supposedly southbound for the winter had inexplicably wandered (in some cases, hundreds of miles) to the northeast or northwest.

The whereabouts of the chimney swift's insect larders in winter was long a mystery. Tracked as far as Panama, the birds disappeared into the green vastness of South America. Then, in 1944 the U.S. Embassy in Lima sent to Washington 13 bands "from some swallows killed by Indians in the region between the Putumayo and the Napo rivers." The birds had been killed in November and December of 1943. Five of the bands were Ben Coffey's. Three more were from Nashville, and one was from Ontario. Here was the needed proof that swifts spend their winters over the selva of the upper Amazon and its headwater feeders.

The pintail is the most notorious peripatetic. One banded in Labrador in September 1951 was shot only 18 days later at Dartmouth in southern England. Another, banded at Tule Lake, California in August 1949, tried

RULES of the game of banding are simple but strict. The banding station, with permits, must be open at any time for inspection by federal or state warden. The bander must have no protected birds in his possession, except those he is in process of banding. He must tend his traps and nets frequently to remove his catch: half an hour is the usual maximum before a bird is freed, but in direct sun or high wind 15 minutes may be all a bird suspended in a net can stand. Banders take pride in low casualty rates.

When he has his permits the bander gets a supply of bands, free, from the FWS. Neatly strung in numerical order, 140 at a time, on strong copper wire, they come in 14 sizes. Most dooryard banders get along with eight or nine sizes, to fit birds up to the size of a crow. With the bands, FWS sends a formidable set of forms for keeping records, the original of which must go to the Bird Banding Office soon after the close of each year. (Waterfowl schedules from summer and early-fall banding go in at once to permit

prompt tracing of recoveries in the next gunning season.) The forms are as important as the bands: without accurate records banding is useless. So each New Year, every bander burns the midnight oil over stacks of data in duplicate or triplicate.

When a bander retraps a bird less than 90 days after banding he lists it as a *repeat* and does not pass on the record to the Bird Banding Office. But if more than 90 days have elapsed it counts as a *station return* and goes into Patuxent files.

When a bander traps a bird wearing another bander's band it is a *foreign retrap*—one form of recovery. He reports each of these to Patuxent. The Banding Office traces the number and sends out two notifications: one to the original bander, notifying him who trapped his bird, and when and where; the other to the retrapper, with data on the original banding. When a bird is shot or found dead, and its band is sent to Patuxent, this also is called a *recovery*; again, the Banding Office notifies both the bander and the finder.

for a distance record and did 4,000 miles in three months to Penrhyn (or Tongareva), a southeastern Pacific atoll. Evidently there is two-way traffic, because a pintail banded on Maui in the Hawaiian chain was shot a year later in Alberta. And the species crisscrosses the continent: one banded on the Innoko River in Alaska was shot, two seasons later, in Delaware. More remarkable is the pintail's recently discovered passion to head west. One banded in Alberta by Ducks Unlimited in 1953 was shot early in 1957 in Matsushima Bay, 200 miles north of Tokyo. Another, banded at the Lower Souris National Wildlife Refuge, North Dakota in 1957, was shot last January by Yuichi Nishida on the western coast of Japan.

AN UNEVARIABLE DISTINCTION

Finally, the pintail shares with the lesser snow goose the unenviable distinction of being the bird that defects most often to the far side of the Iron Curtain. Strangely, of almost 100 bands recovered by the Soviet bird-ringing service, more than half have been from birds fleeing the soft life of California for the soul-searing rigors of Siberia.

Other waterfowl crisscross the continent in less extreme but still baff-

ling fashion. Canada's duck factories do not supply birds neatly, by the shortest routes, to the four U.S. flyways south of them. Instead, many areas supply ducks to two or three flyways, and some to all four. This has made it impossible to forecast accurately how heavy the flight will be on any flyway and how the seasons and limits should be set.

In an effort to fill in the missing details American and Canadian authorities have now taken to banding at the nestside, a method that calls for hard-headed men with soft-mouthed dogs. The mallard was piked as the bird to concentrate on because it is the prime target of North American gunners. But as a duckling it is the most vigorous and elusive. To find as many mallard nests as possible, U.S.-Canadian teams set out just before midsummer with their dogs.

To reach a prairie pothole, even by jeep or Land-Rover via rutted dirt roads axle-deep in mud, is often a challenge. This met, the dogs are set out to scour the surrounding tussock grass. Early in the season pointers do well because they indicate a setting hen mallard which can sometimes be caught under a dip net. Retrievers often catch the bird as it begins to take

continued



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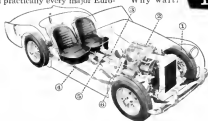
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BIRD HANDING *continued*

wing. Later, when the ducklings are wandering around, black Labrador retrievers are favored. The ducklings are usually paddling in shallow water when the banding crew arrives; after they have been frightened to shore, it is the dogs' job to find them and carry them to the bander. At the end of the breeding season dogs also catch flightless adults, either on their own or in cooperation with drivers in boats who herd the ducks ashore.

By all these methods, FWS expected to band 50,000 mallards this year, bringing the species total to 958,000, of which 170,000 have been recovered. For the pintail, the 1959 target was 45,000; for the black duck, 14,000; blue-winged teal, 20,000; and Canada goose (including the small western race), 14,000. A poor season on the prairies has cut actual bandings below these expectations.

INCONSPICUOUS AND OVERLOOKED

Although only about 25% of the birds banded in North America are waterfowl and other game birds, they account for a disproportionate 85% of current recoveries. The explanation is twofold: 1) these birds are legally hunted and, once shot, their bodies are eagerly sought; 2) their leg bands are big enough for the instructions to be stamped into their outer surface in letters big enough to be easily read. By contrast, the bodies of small songbirds, for instance, are inconspicuous, and even when exposed on a road shoulder are avoided by many people who "just can't stand touching anything dead." So their bands are more likely to be overlooked.

Even if an unquenchable boy scout working for a nature study badge finds a banded sparrow, all he will see on the outside of the small band is the number. The iconic notation "F & W Serv Wash USA" is hidden on the inside of the band. If it is to be read the band must be opened with a scout knife or small screwdriver and flattened. Even then it may not be understood. How many small birds with bands are thrown away because the finders do not understand the system is anybody's guess. The wastage is frustrating, because although 8% of all banded birds are recovered (shot or re-trapped), the rate is only one-tenth of 1% for the smallest songbirds; it rises with the size of both bird and band. The number has to be on the

outside because only thus can re-trapped birds be identified and their movements recorded, without injuring them. Wanted: a way to get all the necessary information, in legible form, on the outside of the band used for the smallest chickadees, warblers and finches—only 5 millimeters long and 9 millimeters around—about as big as the head of a kitchen match. (Even this is too big for hummingbirds. Their bands have to be cut down, in both dimensions, which destroys part of the number and inscription. Not surprisingly, there have been no recoveries of hummingbirds except those re-trapped at their original banding station.)

Though some hawks and even a few ducks peck and pull at their bands, most birds do not seem to object to their ID tags. Some sport an array like costume jewelry, because for special projects the FWS authorizes the use of additional bands made of colored plastic. These make it possible to single out birds hatched in a particular year, or having some other characteristic in common, from a local population without need for re-trapping.

Birds react variously and sometimes unpredictably to the shock of being held in the hand to be banded. That little chunk of Christmas cheer, the chickadee, fights with the ferocity of a scalded wilecat. The gentle, sibilant song sparrow is almost as combative. The evening grosbeak can draw blood with the big bill for which it is named; so can the cardinal. An occasional blue jay will set up a piercing scream like the concentrated cry of all the Sabine women—and attract feathered curiosity seekers from a quarter mile around to see what atrocity is being perpetrated. Most birds calm down if they are kept on their backs during banding: the unnatural position disorients them so that they sometimes forget to fly when the bander's hand is opened, and they have to be nudged into making their getaway. Crow-sized or bigger birds are best handled by two people, one to hold the bird and the other to apply the band. A few kinds are downright dangerous: large owls and some hawks because of their talons, and herons, which tend to aim their daggerlike bills at their captors' eyes.

"Once trapped, twice shy" is far from the rule. In practically any species, some birds become trap-happy

continued

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hear
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BIRD BANDING continued

and keep getting themselves caught because they cannot resist a free lunch. Others of the same species, for no known reason, become uncannily skillful at picking up feed from around the traps, and manage never to get caught.

Professional and amateur alike, banders love to get together at the annual meetings of their regional associations. They listen to learned papers on the statistical analysis of recoveries and returns, sitting on the edge of their chairs when somebody describes a new gimmick. (One of the latest: hi-fi tape recordings of squealing rodents to attract the birds which prey on them.)

Eventually they talk about how they got into the sport, and why. No bander has expressed the motivation better than the famous British bander Ronald Lockley: "In the ringing of birds the ineradicable hunting and collecting instincts of man are satisfied in an entirely innocuous manner: there is something of the primitive excitement of the chase experienced in the ringer's efforts to trap or snare his quarry; there is none of the unpleasantness of killing, but all the delights of examining a wild bird in the hand, and releasing it afterwards with its message of identity."

FOR THE GENERAL GOOD

One further satisfaction that all banders want is to increase the proportion of bands sent in to the FWS, instead of their being discarded out of ignorance or by design. Some paranoid gunners deliberately throw away waterfowl bands, fearing that the FWS will use the data to find excuses for shortening seasons or reducing bag limits. That is far from the program's purpose. While temporary euthaicks may be dictated in a poor duck year, the ultimate goal is conservation in its broadest sense. Allen J. Duvall, head of the Bird Banding Office, puts it thus: "We want to conserve all wildlife, even though the balance of nature does change. With waterfowl and other game species, the annual harvesting of a replaceable crop is an essential element in the conservation picture. We don't want to spoil anybody's legitimate sport. What we want to do is to make sure that there will be enough birds of all kinds, including game species for the gunner, for our kids and our kids' kids."

END

A Bright New Look at the Old Putter

**Turn the club face around
and what do you have? An
important golf discovery**

SEVERAL years ago a broken right arm stopped my golfing for a while, and I passed the time pitching balls on the putting green one-handed. I used my left arm and a seven-iron. After stroking the balls toward the cup I had to knock them back off the green to start over. If I hit the ball firmly enough to get it off the green the slanted face of the iron dug into the putting turf. So I turned the iron around, using a backhanded stroke with my left arm, and struck the ball with its reverse side.

To my astonishment, the ball hugged the ground and rolled in a line as straight as if it were demonstrating the shortest distance between two points. And I had hit it with only a fraction of the force I used when the ball was struck with the regular face of the iron. Repeating the experiment, using the back sides of other iron clubs with more or less loft than a No. 7, I found the result was the same: the ball hugged the green and rolled straight.

When I analyzed what had happened it became evident that the reverse slope on the back side of the club imparted a forward spin to the ball. The club drove the ball forward while rolling over the ball, as one ball bearing rolls over another. The golf ball consequently moved forward with a spinning motion in the direction of its travel.

I did not then know it, but I had lighted on something that was a hot subject of golf discussion half a century ago. Back in 1900 one William Dunn, an Englishman living in New York, and obviously an expert billiards player, became interested in the application of the technique of billiards to golf shots—or, more exactly, to putting. Reasoning from billiards, Dunn figured that a golf ball with a

forward spinning motion "should it strike a small obstruction would jump over it instead of being turned aside." In other words, he thought of a forward-spinning golf ball climbing over obstacles like a tank—an interesting commentary on the condition of American greens in 1900. So Dunn designed and patented a wooden putter with a curved face, the purpose of which was to "deliver a blow which gives the ball that kind of roll which in billiards is known as a 'follow.'"

Later on, three other inventors patented putters of different shapes to produce the same result. Charles Lawton designed one whose face looked like the back of an old-fashioned kitchen ladle. The curve was intended to impart such an overspin that, should the ball "strike a horizontal twig, a pebble or small clod, it climbs over such obstruction instead of being deflected aside thereby."

EXPERT PUTTER FOR BEGINNERS

Lawton recognized that expert players really give golf balls an overspin when they putt, using conventional putters. They do so by keeping their hands slightly ahead of the ball so that the putting blade hits the ball above the center and gives it a vertical forward overspin. He calculated that his rounded-face putter would permit beginners "to give this peculiar motion to golf balls, after little practice, and it therefore assists all players in improving their scores." But experts and beginners alike shied away like skittish horses from the complicated, concave- or convex-faced patented putters. Ninety per cent of the commercially made putters in use now have a 5° loft on the face of the blade. That is, the blade slopes back 5°, off the vertical. Striking the ball below the center of gravity, the standard putter imparts a backspin, the reverse of the way Dunn felt a putter should perform.

As I say, I knew nothing of the historical background at the time I

continued

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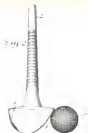
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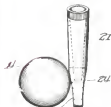
DUNN'S DRIVER-STYLE wood club of 1900 imparted an overspin by riding over ball.

NEW PUTTER *continued*

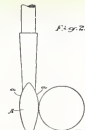
made my own discovery. But I began experimenting with a reverse loft on the face of a putting blade. Every regulation golf club has a lofted face. The loft is necessary in the driver and wedge, of course, to get the ball into the air, and to give it a backspin to keep it from rolling forward.

I began by making a putter in which the angle ran the opposite way, first with a reverse loft of about 25°. I took a putter I liked, had used a long time and particularly trusted. (Summarizing 18 months of experiment, I can say the putter to be converted should be a rather thick-blade type, like the Hager Silver Star, the Wilson Hot-Hi, the Snead Pay-Off, or even a mallet head whose depth of blade is about one inch.)

I took the different putters I converted to a first-class, well-equipped machine shop. First, I had the 5° loft ground off the face of the blade.



CONCAVE CLUB, patented by Dover in 1922, dipped in at the point of contact.



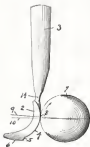
PLANT'S PUTTER of 1922 could be used by right- as well as left-handed golfers.

(All the above-mentioned putters have a 5° loft.) The putter now had a vertical face. Thereafter I began experimenting with different degrees of reverse loft. After these had been ground off, I weighed the putters to find out how much weight had been lost, and added solder, lead or other metal, evenly distributed, to bring the weight back to what it had been before I started grinding.

The first reverse-loft putter I made, with a 25° reverse loft, worked well on short putts. On longer putts, 20 feet or more, the ball had a tendency to jump a little. Eventually, I found that a reverse loft of from 5° to 10° produced a correct vertical overspin, and that a 10° reverse loft gave the best results by far for both short- and long-range putts.

A golf ball has a diameter of 1.68 inches. Half of this is .84 inches. Since the blade of the putter must contact the ball above its horizontal center to produce its forward overspin,

continued



CONVEX CLUB, also patented in 1922, was Lawton's extreme solution to spin.

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For other stores write Southwick, 200 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

NEW PUTTER continued

the club blade must be at least one inch deep. The reverse-loft putter blade contacts the ball .16 of an inch above the horizontal center. It will provide the overspin itself as long as the putter blade and shaft are vertical at the point of contact and the hands are directly above the ball. There will be no backspin. For greatest accuracy, when hitting the ball the blade should be at a 90° angle to the line of the hole.

This was one of the knottiest problems encountered in the earliest of the putters designed to produce an overspin in the past. Frederick Plant noted that when a player swung the club in a horizontal arc—that is, parallel with the ground—but did not strike the ball at a point directly in align-



PAYNE'S PUTTER has reverse 16° loft. A, hits ball (B) .16 inch above center (C)

ment with the hole, the ball went off course. Plant believed that a putter with a blade curved downward would eliminate the horizontal swing entirely, and enable the golfer to produce an overspin with a pendulum swing. It is impossible not to admire the ingenuity of these early practitioners of the art of imparting a topspin to a golf ball.

But it is also impossible not to feel that they worked too hard at it. They seem to have gone around their elbows to get at their noses. The solution was right there before them on the back side of the standard club—a reverse loft to give the ball an overspin that would make it hug the green and roll straight. What the golfer is trying to do when he puts is to keep the ball on the ground and rolling straight to the hole. His objective can best be achieved with a blade slanted the opposite direction from the slant on the blade of a driver. Make a reverse-loft putter as I did.

—ROBERT L. PAYNE

19TH HOLE

The readers take over

BASEBALL: NOW WELL I REMEMBER

Sirs:

As one who completed a press-box seat throughout that 1919 World Series between the Cincinnati Reds and the Chicago White Sox and one who is familiar with events that followed, may I correct Roy J. Cooley of Raleigh, N.C. (19th Hole, Oct. 5).

The third paragraph of Mr. Cooley's letter states:

"In 1920 Speaker and Gandil had a fight at first base, and if ever a man got what was coming to him it was Gandil...."

I regret to advise Mr. Cooley that he did not witness such a fistie encounter, Speaker vs. Gandil in 1920.

Chick Gandil did not play with the Chicago White Sox in 1920.

After that 1919 World Series, Gandil took it on the lam, so to speak, bowing out of baseball for a secluded spot in the distant West.

John Collins, in 117 games, and Ted Jourdan, in 46 games, were the first basemen for the Chicago White Sox in 1920.

Sin C. KERNES

Director, National Baseball

Hall of Fame

Cooperstown, N.Y.

BASEBALL: OPEN SEASON

Sirs:

I wonder if the Yankee or Yankees who did most "to destroy the myth of Yankee invincibility" might be included in Mr. Koehvar's Vengeance Vengeance Venture for the Detroit Tigers (EVENTS & DISCOVERIES, 51, Oct. 5). It seems to me that anyone who watched the Yankees play must admit they themselves were a contributing, if not a deciding factor, in the '59 debacle.

However, as a long loyal Yankee-ophile, may I further suggest (if a Yankee or Yankees were chosen) that to the non-resident Montana game fans which now reads one elk, one deer, one mountain goat and one grizzly or one brown bear, there be added one Koehvar. One Albert Koehvar.

NED WELSH

Kanab, Utah

BASEBALL: WAIT TILL NEXT YEAR

Sirs:

Two good marbles and a hunch for the fine story turned in by your two Marbles, Harris and Simon—*Love Affair in San Francisco* (51, Sept. 28). Harris certainly caught the pitch of the spirit that pervaded the Bay area up until the black weekend when Mr. K. from Moscow and the Dodgers from L.A. arrived in this

continued

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19TH HOLE continued

great city. It is rumored that what few cheers Mr. K. received when he passed through the streets, were developed by the use of a sign (out of camera range) flashed by someone in his entourage, which read "We'll Win It on the Road." The Cubs blew this hope sky-high.

For the past month or so, a newly arrived tourist would have thought that half of the people in San Francisco were deaf and forced to the use of hearing aids. The sale of pocket-size transistor radios was terrific, as no well-dressed San Franciscan would be without his radio when the team was playing either at home or on the road, and he carried his electronic aid to the opera or opening night of a stage show. Well, as they used to say in Flair-bush, "Wait till next year." A sign at the 49ers-Eagles football game on Sunday read, "The Giants were too young and the 49ers are too old."

FRANK J. MILLER

San Francisco

Sirs:

As a heartbroken Giant fan, I must thank you for your September 28 issue. Your humorous and accurate articles on the National League pennant and World Series have injected a few laughs and fond memories into my otherwise sad and gloomy fall.

JEANNE E. DICKSON

Alhambra, Calif.

BASEBALL: THE ADMIRAL AND THE MAYOR

Sirs:

As a sort of semipro scribbler myself, I must say that Gerald Holland did a swell job of spinning a coherent and readable yarn out of incidents that were related only by the fact that they involved one guy, with a hell of a big assist from his granddaughter and his pen pal, Morgan (Vice the Admiral, *Punches Givens*), SI, Sept. 7.

I sent the copy of the magazine to the mayor of San Juan, Dora Fila, with the following written on the picture of her pitching the first ball:

"The caption is a classic example of inaccurate reporting! You heaved a perfect, letter-high strike. The only reason I had to jump was because I crouched down too low."

D. V. GALLERY

Rear Admiral, USN

San Juan, P.R.

FOOTBALL: THE BIG BIG TEN

Sirs:

Thank heaven the Oklahoma football myth has finally been exploded and exposed.

A lot of discerning football fans hope Northwestern's convincing, no, ultra-convincing victory (FOOTBALL'S BIG WEEK, Oct. 5) will be an enduring lesson to those pre-season prognosticators who annually take the easy way out and select Oklahoma as the top team, and to those sports-writers and pollsters who vote Oklahoma as the top team in the country on the basis of their wins against Big Eight-type competition.

This premise will be further borne out in the remainder of the season when Oklahoma again runs rampant against their remaining opponents while Northwestern prove to be only an above-average team in the Big Ten.

DECK DE GUNTHER

Champaign, Ill.

FOOTBALL: COLOR OF THE WEEK
Sirs,

What a great pleasure to see the beautiful color photo of the Navy-Boston College football game (81, Sept. 28). It is, without reserve, one of the finest color football photos I have ever seen, and congratulations are most certainly in order to you and to your staff.

EDWARD G. HUBOCK

Bechtelheim, Pa.

FOOTBALL: KERS AND MAYBE HIS
Sirs,

We spent two hours reading your 1959 Football Issue (81, Sept. 21) and picked 115 out of 29 winners to win the *Lapier County Press* football contest (see below). We missed one game by 150 points, and there was one tie.

We could never have done it without your very informative issue featuring the scouting reports. Thank you.

MRS. DALLAS AVERY

Almont, Mich.

**Woman Wins
Grid Contest**

A woman won the Football Contest sponsored by 20 Lapier merchants and the County Press last week but she admitted her husband helped her.

Mrs. Dallas Avery wife of an Almont dentist picked 115 winners out of 30. Like everyone else, she failed to guess a tie in the Purdue-UCLA game. She also bet on Kentucky instead of Georgia Tech.

Mrs. Avery gets \$25 for her skill. She said she might give her husband half.

This week's contest is on page 17.

MRS. AVERY SCORES

IN THE FAMILY

Sirs,

Congratulations on the splendid picture of Carroll Shelby (*Dragon Driver*, 81, Sept. 28). His record over the past few years is further vindication of your 1956 selection as Sports Car Driver of the Year.

As co-winner of the toughest ride of them all, Le Mans, Carroll would, I am sure, be the first to give some credit to the Aston Martin he drove to beat another Aston Martin for his great victory.

Regards from a proud Aston Martin owner.

JOHN B. MESSINGER

Clearwater, Fla.



Leica
the only camera invited to the party

This year is the 35th anniversary of 35mm photography, which is the same thing as saying it's the 35th anniversary of Leica, the camera that started it all. The very first Leicas were masterpieces that revolutionized photography. Most of these early Leicas are still in top condition—evidence of the rugged precision and unwavering quality built into every Leica.

Today's modern Leica—M-3 or M-2—embodies this same traditional Leica craftsmanship, plus an array of automatic features that make it easier than ever to benefit fully from the most important feature of all—Leica quality.

You'll be surprised how easily you can harness Leica quality, how quickly it will make its presence felt in your pictures. See the Leica M-3 and M-2 today at your franchised Leica dealer.

Leica M-3 with 50mm Dual-Range Summicron f/2 lens, \$438;

Leica M-2 with same lens, \$384; illustrated coupled exposure meter optional.



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MILD LITTLE CIGARS

You
NEED NOT INHALE
to enjoy them



35¢
Harder pack
of 20

TREND

- Trends satisfy completely—without inhaling
 - Modern size . . . long enough for full enjoyment, short enough to enjoy any time
 - 100% mild cigar tobacco, blended with fine Havana . . . uniform tobacco wrapper.
- Try them today . . . the milder, modern-size little cigars. Carton includes free cigar holder.



New Filter Tip

Tipt

- Filter-tip protection . . . true cigar flavor, convenient modern size.

Harder pack
of 20 40¢

Stephano Brothers (Cigar Co.) Phila., Pa.

PIONEER IN
MODERN LITTLE CIGARS

Pat on the Back



HOMER FISH

'An urgent need'

Every man, woman and child in Wheeling, W. Va. belongs by birthright to the country club. The "country club" is 1,000-acre Oglebay Park, Wheeling's magnificent recreation area, which over the past 25 years Homer Fish has developed into the country's model municipal park.

Parks Superintendent Fish started from scratch with a farm willed the city. Today, nestling in the rolling, naturally landscaped country are a golf course, tennis courts, a swimming pool, riding academy, museum, arboretum and a summer theater, a trout lake, a ski tow and clusters of

vacation cabins. In sections of their own are a caddie camp, a sports camp and day camps for smaller children. Wheeling's symphony orchestra plays under the stars; dances, antique shows, horse shows and gardening classes are eagerly attended.

Perhaps the most unusual aspect of Homer Fish's park is that it virtually supports itself by charging for some facilities. New construction is financed from a trust fund into which Fish funnels energetically solicited gifts. "We all have so much more leisure today," says Fish, "that a park like this fulfills an urgent need."

MANHATTAN

makes them knit sport shirts of 80% "Orlon" blended with 20% wool and as white, blue, tan and gray. About \$7.95 at retail level everywhere.



THE NEW CAREFREE KNITS

New knit shirts of "Orlon" and wool are luxuriously comfortable, keep their shape, come in many smart styles

Soon as you slip into one of these new knit shirts you'll know why they're so great. "Orlon"® acrylic fiber makes them luxuriously comfortable, comfortably light, handsomely smart. "Orlon" also gives knits terrific shape retention, prevents them from stretching or shrinking through countless washings. And "Orlon" eliminates the need for blocking, shaping or any other special care. Try one. You're sure to want more of these knit shirts made of 80% "Orlon" blended with 20% wool.

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GALA SPIRIT OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST BEACH PARTY. It's the height of Hawaii's Aloha Week. Waikiki beach is a banquet of smoking-pit roasts and calabashes teeming with poi as celebrators gather for the luau. Now, with the start of traditional festivities, the scene shifts to V.O. This richly-rounded whisky adds a welcome international flavor wherever there is cause for celebration.

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company it keeps